CICERO PRO ARCHIA

NOTES AND VOCABULARY.

ORATION OF CICERO

ON BEHALF OF

THE POET ARCHIAS,

WITH ENGLISH NOTES,

CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY,

AND

COMPLETE VOCABULARY,

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LIFE, WRITINGS,

AND

CHARACTER OF CICERO.

Marcus Tullius Cicero (born 3rd January, B.C. 106), son of a landholder at Arpinum. The orator, Crassus, took an early interest in him. He came to Rome B.C. 91, and was first placed under the tuition of the Greek poet, Archias, a teacher at Rome, with whom he read the poets and orators of Greece, composed in the Greek language, and also wrote Latin verse. He learned national law and ritual under the two Scævolas, the augur and the pontifex. Roman institutions required him to serve in the field, and he took part in the campaign of Sulla against the Italian Confederates, B.C. 87. Returning to Rome he studied Latin under Lucius Ælius Stilo; he also attended the lectures of Philo, the chief of the Academics; of Diodotus, the Stoic; of Molo, a philosopher of Rhodes; of Phaedrus and Zeno, the Epicureans; of Antiochus, of Ascalon, and of Demetrius, the Syrian. He attended the speeches of the different orators and pleaders in the

Forum and Courts: studied the gesture of the best actors, Æsop and Roscius; and spent a portion of each day in the practice of reading, writing, and declamation. At the age of twenty-six, he pleaded a civil cause in the speech *pro Quinctio* (B.C. 81), and again in a criminal action against Roscius Amerinus, in the following year. After these efforts, which brought him some distinction, he suddenly withdrew to Athens, on the plea of weak health, but probably to avoid the displeasure of the dictator Sulla. Here he studied under Molo and others. He travelled also through the Roman province of Asia. At the age of thirty-one he was elected quæstor of Lilybaeum, in Sicily; at thirty-seven, ædile; at forty, prætor; and at forty-three, consul. During a visit to Syracuse, he discovered the tomb of Archimedes. On his return to Rome, the censors placed his name on the roll of Senators. In suits, Cicero, by acting as defendant, won the public sympathy. He defended the Sicilians, on the impeachment of Verres, B.C. 70; Verres withdrew from the city, and Cicero was thus raised to the highest pinnacle of fame. While prætor, he made his first appearance as a political speaker from the rostra in the delivery of the oration for the Manilian law (B.C. 66), which secured for Pompey the conduct of the war against Mithridates. During his consulship (B.C. 63), occurred the third conspiracy of Catilina, the successful suppression of which

won for him the proud title of *Pater Patriæ.* Five of the nine prisoners of this conspiracy were put to death by Cicero, owing to which illegal step, Clodius procured his banishment, B.C. 58. After sixteen months he was recalled. He was appointed a member of the College of Augurs, B.C. 53, and pro-consul of Cilicia, B.C. 51. On the formation of the second Triumvirate, Octavian, to gratify Antony, allowed Cicero's name to be placed on the list of the proscribed. He was assassinated on the seventh of December, B.C. 43, when he wanted twenty-seven days to complete his sixty-fourth year.

Compiled from the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Forsyth's Life of Cicero, and Smith's Classical Dictionary.

CHARACTER AND WRITINGS OF CICERO.

He wrote fifty-six political speeches. Besides these, he produced several speeches on the subject of oratory, which, as part of the Roman training for public life, may be considered political. He also wrote several philosophical works. While a third division embraces his letters in two series, the one those to his friend Atticus, the other to his correspondents generally. Mommsen thus describes Cicero : " He was useful on account of his lawyer's talent of finding reasons, or at any rate words, for everything. He was a many-sided man. A statesman without insight, opinion or purpose ; he figured successively as democrat, as aristocrat, and as a tool of the monarchs, and was never more than a short-sighted egotist. Where he exhibited the appearance of action, the questions to which his action applied had, as a rule, just reached their solution ; thus he came forward in the trial of Verres against the Senatorial *Judicia*, when they were already set aside ; thus he was silent at the discussion on the Gabinian, and acted as a champion of the 'Manilian law' ; thus he thundered against Catilina when his departure was

already settled, and so forth. His importance rests on his mastery of style, and it is only as a stylist that he shews confidence in himself. He essayed the most varied tasks, sang the great deeds of Marius and his own petty achievements in endless hexameters, beat Demosthenes off the field with his speeches, and Plato with his philosophic dialogues; and time alone was wanting for him to vanquish also Thucydides. There was no department in which he could not, with the help of a few books, have rapidly got up by a translation or compilation a readable essay. People are in the habit of calling it interesting and clever; and it is so, as long as it reflects the urban or villa life of the world of quality; but where the writer is thrown on his own resources, as in exile, in Cilicia, and after the battle of Pharsalus, it is stale and empty as was ever the soul of a *feuilletonist* banished from his familiar circles. Cicero had no conviction and no passion; he was nothing but an advocate and not a good one."

All men and all parties agreed that he could not be relied upon to lead, to co-operate, or to follow. In all the great enterprises of his party, he was left behind, except that which the nobles undertook against Catilina, in which they rather thrust him before them than engaged with him on terms of equal support, Much, indeed, of the patriotism, the honesty, the moral courage he ex-

hibited was really no other than the refined ambition of attaining the respect of his contemporaries, and bequeathing a name to posterity. Cicero had no nice sense of honour, and was controlled by no delicacy of sentiment, where public opinion was silent, or a transaction strictly private. To the pursuit of fame he sacrificed many interests and friendships. He sought his associates amongst the young, from whose rivalry he had nothing to fear. —*Merivale.*

Livy says, "*he bore none of his calamities as a man should, except his death.*"

With all this he was the greatest of Roman orators, an authority on grammar, an advocate of a pure morality, which he borrowed from Plato and the Academic School. He lived and died in faith. He has made converts to the belief in virtue, and had disciples in the wisdom of love.

M. TULLII CICERONIS

PRO

A. LICINIO ARCHIA POETA ORATIO.

NOTITIA LITERARIA.

A. Licinius Archias quum Catulo et Mario coss. (A.U. 652.) *Romam veniret, Cicero puer adhuc quadrimus eo tempore erat ; postea poetæ operam dedit. Orationem habuit* A. U. 693. *M. Pupio Pisone et M. Valerio Messalla coss.*

ARG. *A. Licinius Archias* se studiis poeticis dedidit, et adprime, ut videbatur, excelluit in hoc genere litterarum. Amicitia igitur etiam viris illustribus familiariter copulatus est, ut ipse M. Tullius in orationis hujus narratione *confirmat. Interim satis longo intervallo quum esset cum L. Lucullo in Siciliam profectus, et quum ex ea provincia cum eodem L. Lucullo regrederetur*, Heracleam venit, quæ tunc erat civitas fœderata, et ascriptus est in ordinem Heracleensium civis. Tunc Silvanus et Carbo coss. legem tulerunt, ut omnes, qui essent ex fœderatis populis, civitatem Romanam consequerentur: si modo illo tempore, quo lex lata esset, domicilium in Italia haberent, et intra diem sexagesimum professi apud prætorem fuissent. Quæ quum Licinio Archiæ ad obtinendum jus civitatis Romanæ argumenta deessent, quoniam neque tabulis Heracleensium probare poterat ascriptum se in ordinem civium ; quippe tabularium civitatis illius exarserat bello sociali, nec bona sua in censum detulerat : reus

factus *est* lege Papia, quæ lata fuerat ad eos coercendos, qui temere et illicite civitatem Romanam usurpassent. Fit ergo quasi conjecturalis, an ascriptus sit in ordinem Heracleensium, et an fecerit omnia, quæ is facere debuerit, qui esset e numero fœderatorum. Et deficitur quidem multis probationibus; testimonio tamen Heracleensium et vel maxime, quibus tota occupatur oratio, poeticæ facultatus et doctrinæ jucundissimæ gratia nititur. Est etiam, omissa conjectura, disceptatio per ipsam qualitatem personæ, *ut* civis Romanus debeat adoptari, etiamsi in præteritum non sit associatus.

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1 I. Si quid est in me ingenii, judices, quod sentio quam sit exiguum, aut si qua exercitatio dicendi, in qua me non infitior mediocriter esse versatum, aut si hujusce rei ratio aliqua, ab optimarum artium studiis ac disciplina profecta, a qua ego nullum confiteor ætatis meæ tempus abhorruisse, earum rerum omnium vel in primis hic A. Licinius fructum a me repetere prope suo jure debet. Nam quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere spatium præteriti temporis et pueritiæ memoriam recordari ultimam, inde usque repetens hunc video mihi principem et ad suscipiendam et ad ingrediendam rationem horum studiorum exstitisse. Quod si hæc vox, hujus hortatu præceptisque conformata, nonnullis aliquando saluti fuit, a quo id accepimus, quo ceteris opitulari et alios servare possemus, huic profecto
2 ipsi, quantum est situm in nobis, et opem et salutem ferre debemus. Ac ne quis a nobis hoc ita dici forte miretur, quod alia quædam in hoc facultas sit ingenii, neque hæc dicendi ratio aut disciplina, ne nos quidem huic uni studio penitus umquam dediti fuimus. Etenim omnes artes, quæ ad humanitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commune vinculum, et quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur. II. Sed ne cui vestrum mi-

3 rum esse videatur, me in quæstione legitima et in judicio publico, quum res agatur apud prætorem populi Romani, lectissimum virum, et apud severissimos judices, tanto conventu hominum ac frequentia, hoc uti genere dicendi, quod non modo a consuetudine judiciorum, verum etiam a forensi sermone abhorreat, quæso a vobis, ut in hac causa mihi detis hanc veniam, accommodatam huic reo, vobis, quemadmodum spero, non molestam, ut me, pro summo poeta atque eruditissimo homine dicentem, hoc concursu hominum litteratissimorum, hac vestra humanitate, hoc denique prætore exercente judicium, patiamini de studiis humanitatis ac litterarum paullo loqui liberius, et in ejusmodi persona, quæ, propter otium ac studium, minime in judiciis periculisque tractata est, uti prope novo quodam et
4 inusitato genere dicendi. Quod si mihi a vobis tribui concedique sentiam, perficiam profecto, ut hunc A. Licinium non modo non segregandum, quum sit civis, a numero civium, verum etiam, si non esset, putetis asciscendum fuisse.

III. Nam ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, atque ab iis artibus, quibus ætas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, se ad scribendi studium contulit: primum Antiochiæ (nam ibi natus est, loco nobili, celebri quondam urbe et copiosa atque eruditissimis hominibus liberalissimisque studiis affluenti,) celeriter ei antecellere omnibus ingenii gloria contigit. Post in ceteris Asiæ partibus cunctaque Græcia sic ejus adventus celebrabantur, ut famam ingenii exspectatio hominis, exspectationem ipsius adventus admiratioque superaret. Erat Italia tunc plena Græcarum artium ac disciplinarum, studiaque hæc et in Latio vehementius tum colebantur, quam nunc iisdem in oppidis, et hic Romæ, propter tranquillitatem reipublicæ, non negligebantur. Itaque hunc et Tarentini et Rhegini et Neapolitani

civitate ceterisque præmiis donarunt: et omnes, qui aliquid de ingeniis poterant judicare, cognitione atque hospitio dignum existimarunt. Hac tanta celebritate famæ quum esset jam absentibus notus, Romam venit, Mario consule et Catulo. Nactus est primum consules eos, quorum alter res ad scribendum maximas, alter quum res gestas, tum etiam studium atque aures adhibere posset. Statim Luculli, quum prætextatus etiam tum Archias esset, eum domum suam receperunt. Jam hoc non solum ingenii ac litterarum, verum etiam naturæ atque virtutis, ut domus, quæ hujus adolescentiæ
6 prima fuerit, eadem esset familiarissima senectuti. Erat temporibus illis jucundus Q. Metello illi Numidico et ejus Pio filio; audiebatur a M. Æmilio; vivebat cum Q. Catulo, et patre et filio; a L. Crasso colebatur: Lucullos vero et Drusum et Octavios et Cantonem et totam Hortensiorum domum devinctam consuetudine quum teneret, afficiebatur summo honore, quod eum non solum colebant, qui aliquid percipere atque audire studebant, verum etiam, si qui forte simulabant. IV. Interim satis longo intervallo, quum esset cum L. Lucullo in Siciliam profectus, et quum ex ea provincia cum eodem Lucullo decederet, venit Heracleam. Quæ quum esset civitas æquissimo jure ac fœdere, ascribi se in eam civitatem voluit: idque, quum ipse per se dignus putaretur, tum auctoritate et gratia Luculli ab
7 Heracleensibus impetravit. Data est civitas Silvani lege et Carbonis, SI QUI FŒDERATIS CIVITATIBUS ASCRIPTI FUISSENT: SI TUM, QUUM LEX FEREBATUR, IN ITALIA DOMICILIUM HABUISSENT: et, SI SEXAGINTA DIEBUS APUD PRÆTOREM ESSENT PROFESSI. Quum hic domicilium Romæ multos jam annos haberet, professus est apud prætorem, Q. Metellum, familiarissimum suum. Si
8 nihil aliud, nisi de civitate ac lege, dicimus, nihil dico amplius: causa dicta est. Quid enim horum infirmari,

Grati, potest? Heracleæne esse tum ascriptum nega-
bis? Adest vir summa auctoritate et religione et fide,
L. Lucullus, qui se non opinari, sed scire; non audi-
visse, sed vidisse; non interfuisse, sed egisse dicit. Ad-
sunt Heracleenses legati, nobilissimi homines: hujus
judicii causa cum mandatis et cum publico testimonio
venerunt; qui hunc ascriptum Heracleensem dicunt.
Hic tu tabulas desideras Heracleensium publicas,
quas Italico bello, incenso tabulario, interisse scimus
omnes. Est ridiculum ad ea, quæ habemus, nihil
dicere; quærere, quæ habere non possumus; et de
hominum memoria tacere, litterarum memoriam flagi-
tare; et, quum habeas amplissimi viri religionem, in-
tegerrimi municipii jusjurandum fidemque, ea, quæ de-
pravari nullo modo possunt, repudiare; tabulas, quas
9 idem dicis solere corrumpi, desiderare. At domicilium
in Italia non habuit is, qui tot annis ante civitatem da-
tam sedem omnium rerum ac fortunarum suarum Ro-
mæ collocavit? An non est professus? Immo vero iis
tabulis professus, quæ solæ ex illa professione collegioque
prætorem obtinent publicarum tabularum auctoritatem.
V. Nam quum Appii tabulæ negligentius asservatæ
dicerentur, Gabinii, quamdiu incolumis fuit, levitas,
post damnationem calamitas, omnem tabularum fidem
resignasset, Metellus, homo sanctissimus modestissi-
musque omnium, tanta diligentia fuit, ut ad L. Lentu-
lum prætorem et ad judices venerit et unius nominis
litura se commotum esse dixerit. His igitur tabulis
10 nullam lituram in nomine A. Licinii videtis. Quæ
quum ita sint, quid est, quod de ejus civitate dubitetis,
præsertim quum aliis quoque in civitatibus fuerit as-
criptus? Etenim quum mediocribus multis et aut nulla,
aut humili aliqua arte præditis gratuito civitatem in
Græcia homines impertiebantur, Rheginos credo aut
Locrenses aut Neapolitanos aut Tarentinos, quod sceni-

cis artificibus largiri solebant, id huic, summa ingenii
prædito gloria, noluisse! Quid? quum ceteri, non
modo post civitatem datam, sed etiam post legem Pa-
piam, aliquo modo in eorum municipiorum tabulas ir-
repserint, hic, qui ne utitur quidem illis, in quibus est
11 ascriptus, quod semper se Heracleensem esse voluit, re-
jicietur? Census nostros requiris silicet. Est enim
obscurum, proximis censoribus hunc cum clarissimo
imperatore, L. Lucullo, apud exercitum fuisse: super-
ioribus, cum eodem quæstore fuisse in Asia: primis,
Julio et Crasso, nullam populi partem esse censam.
Sed, quoniam census non jus civitatis confirmat, ac tan-
tummodo indicat, eum, qui sit census, ita se jam tum
gessisse pro cive, iis temporibus, quæ tu criminaris ne ip-
sius quidem judicio eum in civium Romanorum jure
esse versatum, et testamentum sæpe fecit nostris legi-
bus, et adiit hereditates civium Romanorum, et in
beneficiis ad ærarium delatus est a L. Lucullo prætore
et consule. VI. Quære argumenta, si quæ potes; num-
quam enim hic neque suo, neque amicorum judicio re-
vincetur.

12 Quæres a nobis, Grati, cur tanto opere hoc homine
delectemur. Quia suppeditat nobis, ubi et animus ex
hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur et aures convicio defessæ
conquiescant. An tu existimas, aut suppetere nobis
posse, quod quotidie dicamus, in tanta varietate rerum,
nisi animos nostros doctrina excolamus, aut ferre ani-
mos tantam posse contentionem, nisi eos doctrina ea-
dem relaxemus? Ego vero fateor, me his studiis esse
deditum; ceteros pudeat, si qui ita se litteris abdider-
unt, ut nihil possint ex his neque ad communem af-
ferre fructum, neque in aspectum lucemque proferre.
Me autem quid pudeat, qui tot annos ita vivo, judices,
ut ab nullius umquam me tempore aut commodo aut
otium meum abstraxerit aut voluptas avocarit aut den-

ique somnus retardarit? Quare quis tandem me re-
13 prehendat, aut quis mihi jure succenseat, si, quan-
tum ceteris ad suas res obeundas, quantum ad festos
dies ludorum celebrandos, quantum ad alias voluptates,
et ad ipsam requiem animi et corporis conceditur tem-
porum; quantum alii tribuunt tempestivis conviviis,
quantum denique alveolo, quantum pilæ, tantum mihi
egomet ad hæc studia recolenda sumpsero? Atque hoc
adeo mihi concedendum est magis, quod ex his studiis
hæc quoque crescit oratio et facultas; quæ quantacum-
que in me est, numquam amicorum periculis defuit.
Quæ si cui levior videtur, illa quidem certe, quæ summa
sunt, ex quo fonte hauriam, sentio. Nam nisi multo-
rum præceptis multisque litteris mihi ab adolescentia
suasissem, nihil esse in vita magno opere expetendum,
nisi laudem atque honestatem; in ea autem perse-
quenda omnes cruciatus corporis, omnia pericula mortis
atque exsilii parvi esse ducenda: numquam me pro
salute vestra in tot ac tantas dimicationes atque in hos
profligatorum hominum quotidianos impetus objecis-
sem. Sed pleni sunt omnes libri, plenæ sapientium
voces, plena exemplorum vetustas; quæ jacerent in
tenebris omnia, nisi litterarum lumen accederet. Quam
multas nobis imagines non solum ad intuendum, verum
etiam ad imitandum, fortissimorum virorum expressas,
scriptores et Græci et Latini reliquerunt! Quas ego
mihi semper in administranda republica proponens,
animum et mentem meam ipsa cogitatione hominum
excellentium conformabam.

15 VII. Quæret quispiam: quid? illi ipsi summi viri,
quorum virtutes litteris proditæ sunt, istane doctrina,
quam tu effers laudibus, eruditi fuerunt? Difficile est
hoc de omnibus confirmare; sed tamen est certum,
quid respondeam. Ego multos homines excellenti
animo ac virtute fuisse, et sine doctrina naturæ ipsius

habitu prope divino per seipsos et moderatos et graves
exstitisse fateor. Etiam illud adjungo, sæpius ad lau-
dem atque virtutem naturam sine doctrina, quam sine
natura valuisse doctrinam. Atque idem ego contendo,
quum ad naturam eximiam atque illustrem accesserit
ratio quædam conformatioque doctrinæ, tum illud
16 nescio quid præclarum ac singulare solere existere. Ex
hoc esse hunc numero, quem patres nostri viderunt, di-
vinum hominem, Africanum; ex hoc C. Lælium, L.
Furium, moderatissimos homines et continentissimos;
ex hoc fortissimum virum et illis temporibus doctissi-
mum, M. Catonem illum senem: qui profecto, si nihil
ad percipiendam colendamque virtutem litteris adju-
varentur, numquam se ad earum studium contulissent.
Quod si non hic tantus fructus ostenderetur, et si ex his
studiis delectatio sola peteretur, tamen, ut opinor, hanc
animi adversionem humanissimam ac liberalissimam
judicaretis. Nam ceteræ neque temporum sunt, neque
ætatum omnium neque locorum; hæc studia adolescen-
tiam agunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant,
adversis perfugium ac solatium præbent; delectant
domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, pere-
grinantur, rusticantur.
17 VIII. Quod si ipsi hæc neque attingere neque sensu
nostro gustare possemus, tamen ea mirari deberemus,
etiam quum in aliis videremus. Quis nostrum tam
animo agresti ac duro fuit, ut Roscii morte nuper non
commoveretur? qui quum esset senex mortuus, tamen
propter excellentem artem ac venustatem videbatur
omnino mori non debuisse. Ergo ille corporis motu tan-
tum amorem sibi conciliarat a nobis omnibus, nos animo-
rum incredibiles motus celeritatemque ingeniorum ne-
18 gligemus? Quoties ego hunc Archiam vidi, judices,
(utar enim vestra benignitate, quoniam me in hoc novo
genere dicendi tam diligenter attenditis,) quoties ego

hunc vidi, quum litteram scripsisset nullam, magnum
numerum optimorum versuum de his ipsis rebus, quæ
tum agerentur, dicere ex tempore! quoties revocatum
eamdem rem dicere, commutatis verbis atque sententiis!
Quæ vero accurate cogitateque scripsisset, ea sic vidi
probari, ut ad veterum scriptorum laudem pervenirent.
Hunc ego non diligam? non admirer? non omni ratione
defendendum putem? Atqui sic a summis hominibus
eruditissimisque accepimus, ceterarum rerum studia et
doctrina et præceptis et arte constare, poetam natura
ipsa valere et mentis viribus excitari et quasi divino
quodam spiritu inflari. Quare suo jure noster ille En-
nius sanctos appellat poetas, quod quasi deorum aliquo
19 dono atque munere commendati nobis esse videantur.
Sit igitur, judices, sanctum apud vos, humanissimos
homines, hoc poetæ nomen, quod nulla umquam barbaria
violavit. Saxa et solitudines voci respondent, bestiæ
sæpe immanes cantu flectuntur atque consistunt, nos,
instituti rebus optimis, non poetarum voce moveamur?
Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum
vindicant, Salaminii repetunt, Smyrnæi vero suum esse
confirmant: itaque etiam delubrum ejus in oppido de-
dicaverunt: permulti alii præterea pugnant inter se
atque contendunt. IX. Ergo illi alienum, quia poeta
fuit, post mortem etiam expetunt, nos hunc vivum, qui
et voluntate et legibus noster est, repudiamus? præser-
tim quum omne olim studium atque omne ingenium
contulerit Archias ad populi Romani gloriam laudemque
celebrandam? Nam et Cimbricas res adolescens at-
tigit, et ipsi illi C. Mario, qui durior ad hæc studia vi-
20 debatur, jucundus fuit. Neque enim quisquam est
tam aversus a Musis, qui non mandari versibus æter-
num suorum laborum facile præconium patiatur. The-
mistoclem illum, summum Athenis virum, dixisse aiunt,
quum ex eo quæreretur, *quod acroama aut cujus vocem*

libentissime audiret :—ejus, a quo sua virtus optime prædicaretur. Itaque ille Marius item eximie L. Plotium
21 dilexit, cujus ingenio putabat ea, quæ gesserat, posse celebrari. Mithridaticum vero bellum, magnum atque difficile et in multa varietate terra marique versatum, totum ab hoc expressum est : qui libri non modo L. Lucullum, fortissimum et clarissimum virum, verum etiam populi Romani nomen illustrant. Populus enim Romanus aperuit, Lucullo imperante, Pontum, et regiis quondam opibus et ipsa natura regionis vallatum : populi Romani exercitus, eodem duce, non maxima manu innumerabiles Armeniorum copias fudit : populi Romani laus est, urbem amicissimam Cyzicenorum ejusdem consilio ex omni impetu regio ac totius belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse atque servatam : nostra semper feretur et prædicabitur, L. Lucullo dimicante, cum interfectis ducibus depressa hostium classis, et incredibilis apud Tenedum pugna illa navalis : nostra sunt tropæa, nostra monumenta, nostri triumphi. Quare, quorum ingeniis hæc feruntur, ab iis populi Romani fama celebratur. Carus
22 fuit Africano superiori noster Ennius : itaque etiam in sepulcro Scipionum putatur is esse constitutus e marmore. At iis laudibus certe non solum ipsi, qui laudantur, sed etiam populi Romani nomen ornatur. In cælum hujus proavus Cato tollitur : magnus honos populi Romani rebus adjungitur. Omnes denique illi Maximi, Marcelli, Fulvii non sine communi omnium nostrum laude decorantur. X. Ergo illum, qui hæc fecerat, Rudinum hominem, majores nostri in civitatem receperunt, nos hunc Heracleensem, multis civitatibus expetitum, in hac autem legibus constitutum, de nostra civitate ejiciemus ?

23 Nam si quis minorem gloriæ fructum putat ex Græcis versibus percipi, quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat,

propterea quod Græca leguntur in omnibus fere genti-
bus, Latina suis finibus, exiguis sane, continentur.
Quare si res eæ, quas gessimus, orbis terræ regionibus
definiuntur, cupere debemus, quo manuum nostrarum
tela pervenerint, eodem gloriam famamque penetrare,
quod quum ipsis populis, de quorum rebus scribitur, hæc
ampla sunt, tum iis certe, qui de vita gloriæ causa
dimicant, hoc maximum et periculorum incitamentum
24 est et laborum. Quam multos scriptores rerum suarum
magnus ille Alexander secum habuisse dicitur! Atque
is tamen, quum in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum astitis-
set, *O fortunate*, inquit, *adolescens, qui tuæ virtutis Hom-
erum præconem inveneris!* Et vere. Nam, nisi Ilias
illa exstitisset, idem tumulus, qui corpus ejus contexerat,
nomen etiam obruisset. Quid? noster hic Magnus,
qui cum virtute fortunam adæquavit, nonne Theo-
phanem Mitylenæum, scriptorem rerum suarum, in
concione militum civitate donavit? et nostri illi fortes
viri, sed rustici ac milites, dulcedine quadam gloriæ
commoti, quasi participes ejusdem laudis, magno illud
clamore approbaverunt? Itaque, credo, si civis Ro-
25 manus Archias legibus non esset, ut ab aliquo impera-
tore civitate donaretur, perficere non potuit. Sulla,
quum Hispanos et Gallos donaret, credo, hunc petentem
repudiasset; quem nos in concione vidimus, quum ei
libellum malus poeta de populo subjecisset, quod epi-
gramma in eum fecisset tantummodo alternis versibus
longiusculis, statim ex iis rebus, quas tunc vendebat,
jussit ei præmium tribui sub ea conditione, *ne quid post
ea scriberet.* Qui sedulitatem mali poetæ duxerit aliquo
tamen præmio dignam, hujus ingenium et virtutem in
26 scribendo et copiam non expetisset? Quid? a Q.
Metello Pio, familiarissimo suo, qui civitate multos
donavit, neque per se, neque per Lucullos impetravisset?
qui præsertim usque eo de suis rebus scribi cuperet, ut

etiam Cordubæ natis poetis, pingue quiddam sonanti-
bus atque peregrinum, tamen aures suas dederet. XI.
Neque enim est hoc dissimulandum, quod obscurari non
potest, sed præ nobis ferendum, trahimur omnes laudis
studio, et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur. Ipsi
illi philosophi etiam illis libellis, quos de contemnenda
gloria scribunt, nomen suum inscribunt: in eo ipso, in
quo prædicationem nobilitatemque despiciunt, prædi-
cari de se ac nominari volunt. Decimus quidem Brutus,
27 summus ille vir et imperator, Accii, amicissimi sui,
carminibus templorum ac monumentorum aditus
exornavit suorum. Jam vero ille, qui cum Ætolis,
Ennio comite, bellavit, Fulvius, non dubitavit Martis
manubias Musis consecrare. Quare, in qua urbe im-
peratores prope armati poetarum nomen et Musarum
delubra coluerunt, in ea non debent togati judices a
Musarum honore et a poetarum salute abhorrere.

28 Atque, ut id libentius faciatis, jam me vobis, judices,
indicabo, et de meo quodam amore gloriæ, nimis acri
fortasse, verumtamen honesto, vobis confitebor. Nam,
quas res nos in consulatu nostro vobiscum simul pro
salute hujus urbis atque imperii et pro vita civium
proque universa republica gessimus, attigit hic versi-
bus atque inchoavit: quibus auditis, quod mihi magna
res et jucunda visa est, hunc ad perficiendum hortatus
sum. Nullam enim virtus aliam mercedem laborum
periculorumque desiderat, præter hanc laudis et gloriæ;
qua quidem detracta, judices, quid est, quod in hoc tam
exiguo vitæ curriculo et tam brevi tantis nos in labori-
29 bus exerceamus? Certe, si nihil animus præsentiret
in posterum, et si, quibus regionibus vitæ spatium cir-
cumscriptum est, eisdem omnes cogitationes terminaret
suas, nec tantis se laboribus frangeret, neque tot curis
vigiliisque angeretur, neque toties de vita ipsa dimicaret.
Nunc insidet quædam in optimo quoque virtus, quæ

noctes et dies animum gloriæ stimulis concitat, atque admonet, non cum vitæ tempore esse dimittendam commemorationem nominis nostri, sed cum omni pos-
30 teritate adæquandum. XII. An vero tam parvi animi videamur esse omnes, qui in republica atque in his vitæ periculis laboribusque versamur, ut, quum usque ad extremum spatium nullum tranquillum atque otiosum spiritum duxerimus, nobiscum simul moritura omnia arbitremur? An, quum statuas et imagines, non animorum simulacra, sed corporum, studiose multi summi homines reliquerint, consiliorum relinquere ac virtutum nostrarum effigiem non multo malle debemus, summis ingeniis expressam et politam? Ego vero omnia, quæ gerebam, jam tum in gerendo spargere me ac disseminare arbitrabar in orbis terræ memoriam sempiternam. Hæc vero sive a meo sensu post mortem abfutura est, sive, ut sapientissimi homines putaverunt, ad aliquam mei partem pertinebit, nunc quidem certe cogitatione quadam speque delector.

31 Quare conservate, judices, hominem pudore eo, quem amicorum videtis comprobari quum dignitate, tum etiam vetustate; ingenio autem tanto, quantum id convenit existimari, quod summorum hominum ingeniis expetitum esse videatis; causa vero ejusmodi, quæ beneficio legis, auctoritate municipii, testimonio Luculli, tabulis Metelli comprobetur. Quæ quum ita sint, petimus a vobis, judices, si quo non modo humana, verum etiam divina in tantis negotiis commendatio debet esse, ut eum, qui vos, qui vestros imperatores, qui populi Romani res gestas semper ornavit; qui etiam his recentibus nostris vestrisque domesticis periculis æternum se testimonium laudum daturum esse profitetur; quique est eo numero, qui semper apud omnes sancti sunt habiti atque dicti, sic in vestram accipiatis fidem, ut humanitate vestra levatus potius, quam acerbitate

violatus esse videatur. Quæ de causa pro mea consuetudine breviter simpliciterque dixi, judices, ea confido probata esse omnibus: quæ non fori neque judiciali consuetudine et de hominis ingenio et communiter de ipsius studio locutus sum ea, judices, a vobis spero esse in bonam partem accepta, ab eo, qui judicium exercet, certo scio.

INTRODUCTION

TO

THE ORATION FOR THE POET ARCHIAS.

Aulus Licinius Archias, a Greek poet, a native of Antioch, came to Rome in the consulate of Marius and Catulus, B.C. 102. He soon became intimate with the best families at Rome, especially the Luculli, whose Gentile name, Licinius, he adopted. He accompanied Lucullus to Sicily, and on returning with him, he was enrolled as a citizen of Heraclea, in Lucania, which at that time was a *fœderata civitas* (*i.e.* connected with Rome by treaty). In B.C. 92 an Act was passed conferring Roman franchise on all who were citizens of federate cities, provided that they possessed a home in Italy, and made a public statement before the prætor, within sixty days after the passing of the Act (cf. iv., § 7). Proofs were wanting to show that Archias had obtained the right of a Roman citizen, and it could not be proved by the public records of Heraclea that Archias had received such a right, inasmuch as the registry office of that city had been burned down in the Social war, and, moreover, his property had not been rated. Accordingly, Gratius contested his title to the rights and privileges of a Roman citizen, in accordance with the *Lex Papia*, a law which had been proposed in B.C. 65, *for removing all aliens from the city*. Cicero can furnish no direct proof, and consequently he launches out into the praises of poetry. This oration was delivered, B.C. 62, before the *prætor urbanus*, Quintus Cicero.

NOTES.

ABBREVIATIONS ......M—Mading's Latin Grammar.
S —Smith's " "
H—Harkness' " "
N.B.—The numbers refer to the Sections.

C. I. § 1. QUID INGENII, *any ability.* M. 285; S. 269; H. 396, Why *est?*

QUOD QUAM SIT EXIGUUM SENTIO, *and I feel how small it is.*

EXERCITATIO, *experience.*

IN QUA—*in* denoting the sphere, like Greek ἐν—in qua—esse, an hexameter.

ME - - - VERSATUM, object of *infitior.* M. 389; S. 507; H. 551.

HUJUSCE RATIO ALIQUA, *any theoretical knowledge of this calling* (*i.e.* of *oratory*); facultas oratoris consummatur natura, arte, exercitatione. (Quintil. III. 5, 1.)

ARTIUM, *studies*, cf. § 4, *ab iis artibus.*

PROFECTA (proficiscor), *proceeding, resulting from.*

ABHORUISSE, *kept aloof.*

VEL IN PRIMIS, *even amongst the first.* M. 436, obs.

HIC A. LICINIUS, *hic—οὗτος, this man here;* Cicero purposely employs his Roman name to strengthen his case.

FRUCTUM, *the fruit;* inasmuch as Archias had, as Cicero's tutor, sown the seed; hence he says, *prope suo jure.*

QUOAD LONGISSIME—*as far as—ever, longissime* serves as a modifier. M. 310, obs. 2; S. 354.

PUERITIA, from seven to fourteen; *infantia*, one to seven; *adolescentia*, fourteen to twenty-eight; and *juventus*, from twenty-eight to fifty. (Isidorus Orig. XI. 2.)

INDE - - - REPETENS, *recalling* (to mind) *right on from thence;* repetens is here used *absolutely.*

AD SUSCIPIENDAM - - - INGREDIENDAM, *taking up - - - advancing in.*

QUOD SI - - - FUIT. M. 449; S. 491.

CONFORMATA, *moulded.*

2

NONNULLIS - - - SALUTI—*for a safety—to several.* M. 249 ; S. 290 ; H. 290.

CETERIS—οἱ ἄλλοι, *all others*, alios, *some;* he could speak on behalf of all, but could not save all.

§ 2. QUOD - - - SIT—subjunctive, to express a reason for his own views as if according to the views of another. M. 357, obs. 1 ; S. 490 ; H. 520, II.

INGENIUM, faculties of the mind, *natura*, feelings of the heart, *indoles*, faculties of the mind before cultivation.

NE NOS QUIDEM. M. 457 ; S. 656 ; H. 602, III., 2.

HUIC UNI STUDIO, alluding to his own poems, written before he began to write prose.

HUMANITAS, *liberal education,* humanitas, indicates the moral characteristics, the refinement or education of the qualities, feeling and inclinations of mankind, whereas *cultus* denotes the outward characteristics of civilization, manner or style of living, dress and habits.

VINCULUM, *bond*.

QUASI COGNATIONE, *quasi* stands before a word, to signify that it is used to express a thing figuratively and by way of approximation. M. 444, obs. 2 ; compare *philosophia laudatarum artium omnium quasi parens.* C. Or. I, 3, 9.

INTER SE CONTINENTUR, *mutually hang together*, *inter se* is the classical form of the reciprocal pronoun. M. 490, obs. 6; S. 362, obs. ; H. 448. Cf. etiam feros inter se partus et educatio conciliat. C. Ros. Am. 22.

§ 3. C. II. VESTRUM. M. 79, 297 ; S. 359.

ME - - - HOC UTI, acc. + inf. Subject of *videatur* and depending on *mirum*.

QUAESTIONE LEGITIMA, *in a judicial investigation.* The prosecution against Archias was instituted in accordance with the Lex Papia, and was therefore a public investigation.

QUUM RES AGATUR, *when a case is being tried*, for *agatur* see M. 358 ; S. 485 ; H. 518, II., 3.

PRAETOREM, Cicero's brother, Quintus. 27, 37, 40, 43, were the ages requisite for quaestor, aedile, praetor, and consul, respectively, on entering office.

VIR—, ἀνήρ, and is used when anything good is attributed to man, whereas *homo*, like Greek ἄνθρωπος, is used in all other instances.

JUDICES, *jurors* were selected from the senators, equites, and tribunes of the treasury by the passing of the Lex Aurelia, B. C. 70.

TANTO CONVENTU, *in so great an assembly* : in local relations the prep. *in* is sometimes omitted. M. 273.

A - - - FORENSI SERMONE, *with the language of the Bar.*

REUS, *the prisoner*, lit. a party in an *action* (*res*).

ME, object of *patiamini.*

POETA = ποιήτης, *a composer,* vates = μαντὶς, *an inspired bard.*

DICENTEM, *while speaking.*

HOC CONCURSU (SC. IN), *hoc* is emphatic.

HOC VESTRA HUMANITATE - - - EXERCENTE, *this your good breeding*—abl. absolute.

IN PERSONA, *in the case of a character* or person; *persona* (fr. per sono, *i.e., the thing sounded through*), was a mask or false face, which actors wore, hence it, like ὑποκρίτης, was used to denote a character on the stage: here we have it used of Archias, who, owing to his retirement (*otium*) and study (studium) had acquired a *character,* inexperienced in courts; cf. Juvenal III. 175.

POR *persona* minime tractata est, *has been very little practised,* lit. handled. Cf. Ter. Heau. III. 2, 45. Et nae ego te, si usus veniat, magnifice, Chreme, *Tractare* possim.

PERICULUM, fr. Indo-European PAR, *bringing over,* whence πιπράσκω, πορθμὸς, πειρὰ Gothic farjan, Lat. *peritus, portus,* and our *ferry:* is danger, of which *discrimen* is the critical moment.

UTI, inf. of *utor.*

§ 4. QUOD - - - TRIBUI, acc. + inf. after *sentiam.*

SEGREGANDUM (SC. ESSE)— after verbs of *sentiendi et declarandi* the infinitive is generally omitted, except in the past tenses.

QUUM CIVIS SIT, quum *causalis* takes the subjunctive.

§ 4, C. III. NAM refers to the preceding sentence. Nam, in the best prose, always comes first, but *enim* is regularly after the first or the first two or more closely-connected words, in a sentence, and is less emphatic.

UT, is here strengthened by *primum,* and in the case of *oratio directa,* is followed by the Perfect, but in *oratio obliqua* as here it precedes either the Perf. or Pl'perf. Indic.

NAM UT PRIMUM, *for as soon as ever.*

EX PUERIS, like ἐξελθεῖν ἐξ ἐφήβων. Xen. Cyr. I. 2, 12. Compare "nam is postquam excessit ex ephebis, Sosia," Ter. And. I. 1, 24.

AETAS PUERILIS, why not aetas pueritiae? S. 611.

ANTIOCHAE. There was originally in all the Aryan languages a case expressive of locality, which grammarians call the *locative.* Thus, *heart* in Sanskrit is *hrid;* in the heart, is *hridi.* Here, therefore, the termination of the locative is simply short *i.* This short *i* is a demonstrative root, and in all probability the same root which in Latin produced the preposition *in.* Müller, vol. I., p. 253. When the use of the Locative was discontinued, proper nouns of the first

and second declensions, singular, expressed place *where* by the genitive, in other cases the ablative was employed; hence the reason that *urbe*, although in apposition with Antiochiae, is in the ablative. The *locative* is found in the following:—cotidie, postridie; tanti, quanti (cf. Roby's L. G., § 1187); vesperi, ubi, ibi, militiae, domi, ruri, humi, belli, &c. S. 256; H. 421. For similar construction, cf. Tac. Hist. II. 1. *Vespasianus Corinthi, Achajae urbe, nuntios accepit de Galbae interitu.* Cf. M. 296.

LOCO NOBILI = *honestis parentibus, of a good family.* Cf. "*Natus haud obscuro loco.*" Sallust's Cat., c. 24. An abl. of source. M. 269; S. 310; H. 425.

CELEBRI - - - URBE, *a much-frequented city.*

EI, omitted in the best editions.

What case is *omnibus?* M. 243; S. 292; H. 386.

CONTIGIT, *contingo*, generally of good fortune; *accido*, of bad; *evenio*, of either.

IN CETERIS ASIAE PARTIBUS, *i.e.*, *in all other parts of Asia:* Antioch being excepted.

CELEBRABANTUR, *were being much* or frequently *talked of.*

§ 5. ERAT ITALIA TUM—notice the order. There was quietness in Rome and Southern Italy from the death of C. Gracchus, B.C. 121, until the beginning of the Social or Marsic war, B.C. 90; and consequently literature was cultivated, and the arts flourished.

ARTIUM AC DISCIPLINARUM, *of arts and sciences.*

OPPIDIS, in contrast, to *urbs Roma.*

NON NEGLIGEBANTUR, *were being much cultivated*, notice the litotes, cf. "Amo te, et *non neglexisse* habeo gratiam."

Ter. Phorm. 1. 2, 4.

"Narcissa's daughter *tolerably mild*
To make a wash would *hardly stew* a child."
—Pope.

CIVITATE, *with citizenship.* What other construction is more frequently found with *dono?*

EXISTIMARUNT (SC. EUM ESSE) DIGNUM.

MARIO CONSULE ET CATULO; ordinary construction, *Mario et Catulo consulibus*, B.C. 102, when Marius was consul for the fourth time. Since the verb *sum* has no present or Perfect Participle, *Mario et Catulo* are simply placed in apposition with *consulibus.*

ALTER - - - alter, *i.e.*, Marius - - - Catulus.

PRIMUM, *first*, statim, *afterwards.*

ADHIBERE, *furnish; aures adhibere*, cf. "lend me your ears."
—J. C. SHAKS.

LUCULLI, L. Licinius Lucullus, who commanded in the Mithridatic war; and M. Licinius Lucullus, consul B.C. 73.

PRAETEXTATUS, the *toga praetexta* was worn till the fourteenth year.

SED JAM HOC, *but further this is not only a proof of his ability and literary attainments, but also of his disposition. Jam* here introduces a climax, as if he said "But the crowning point of all is *this* (*hoc*) that I am going to mention—viz., '*ut domus quae,*' &c.," which is the expansion of *hoc.*

INGENII — LITTERARUM — NATURAE — VIRTUTIS, are possessive genitives.

§ 6. ILLI NUMIDICO, Metellus obtained the agnomen Numidicus from his triumph over Jugurtha, B.C. 107, *ille well known.*

M. AEMILIO, M. Aemilius Scaurus, consul B.C. 115 and 108, and an orator.

L. CRASSO, L. Crassus, the great orator, who died B.C. 91.

DRUSUM, M. Livius Drusus, tribune of the Plebs, who took the part of the allied States, and proposed that the freedom of the City of Rome should be given to them; he died B.C. 91.

CATONEM, probably, Marcus Porcius Cato, who killed himself at Utica.

HORTENSIORUM, L. and Q. Hortensius, father and son; the latter Cicero's rival in oratory.

SIMULABANT, *quod non simulo dissimuloque quod est.*

C. IV. INTERIM SATIS LONGO INTERVALLO, *meanwhile, after a sufficiently long interval,* an ablative absol. to express time when, it is properly used of space. *Rex Juba sex millium passuum intervallo consedit.* Caes. B.G. II. 30. The meaning is, that Archias (as related in the previous chapter), after his arrival at Rome, stayed a "considerable time" previous to setting out to Italy with L. Lucullus, brother of M. Lucullus.

QUUM DECEDERET, subjunctive of hypothesis.

HERACLEA, was admitted B.C. 277, through the influence of the consul, Gaius Fabricius. The communities of Neapolis, Rhegium, Locri, and Thurii were also admitted to Roman citizenship, their young men being exempted from serving in the legions, and destined solely for the watching of the coasts. It is supposed that the father of L. Lucullus was, at this time, living at Heraclea, in exile.

QUAE QUUM ESSET CIVITAS, *and since this state.* Subjunctive of cause. When a relative introduces a sentence it is always best translated by resolving it into et + is, ea, id, as the case may be.

AEQUISSIMO JURE AC FOEDERE, *of most honourable compact and privilege,* descriptive ablatives; *aequissimo* does not strictly apply to *foedere: foedus, a sacred agreement.* Jus, *a legal right.*

QUUM - - - TUM, *both because - - - and especially*, *quum* being both connective and causative, hence *putaretur*.

§ 7. SILVANI LEGE, more frequently called "Lex Plautia et Papiria," and was passed B.C. 89.

SI QUI - - - ASCRIPTI FUISSENT, subjunctive, since the substance of the law is given. For force of ascripti, cf. C. Pro Balbo, c. 12.

CIVITATIBUS, dative gov. by *ad* in adscripti.

DOMICILIUM, defined near the end of this chapter "*is, qui tot annis ante civitatem.*

METELLUS, Q. Caecilius (Pius), son of Numidicus, and praetor B.C. 89.

AUCTORITATE ET RELIGIONE ET FIDE, *descriptive ablatives*; *religio*, "that which binds," refers to inward obligation through the conscience, while *fides* [fido], to outward obligation, through a promise.

OPINARI SED SCÎRE, *imagine*—*know*—inf. after *dicit*: observe the strong antithesis.

ASCRIPTUM HERACLEENSIUM—Halm quotes Cic. De Nat. Deorum, III. 15:—"Romulum nostri aliosque complures, quos quasi novos et *adscriptitos* cives in caelum receptos putant.

Cf. Horace Carm. III. 3.

illum ego lucidas
Inire sedes, ducere nectaris
Succos, et *adscribi* quietis
Ordinibus patiar deorum.

ascripti dicebantur, qui in colonias nomina dedissent, ut essent coloni.

Fest. p. 14, Müll.

§ 8. C. IV. TABULAE, were two thin boards joined with hinges, and covered on the inner side with wax. Writing was performed on the wax by means of a sharp metal pencil (*stilus*). This passage proves that Archias, previous to the Marsic war, B.C. 91, had been enrolled at Heraclea. Italico bello, *i.e.*, *the Marsic war*, ablative of time.

EST REDICULUM, *rediculum* is in apposition with the rest of the clause, hence *nihil dicere*. M. 388, C.; S. 510.

TACERE, *not to speak*; silere, *not to make a noise.*

FLAGITARE, *to be importuning*; he intentionally uses this word rather than *postulo* or *rogo*.

QUUM HABEAS, *although you have*, concessive subjunctive.

FROM "EST REDICULUM," to the end of chapter, we have all the "legal points" of the defence mentioned.

INTEGERRIMI MUNICIPII, *i.e.*, Civitas Romana, or of the Class Latini. *Civis* is he who possesses the complete rights of a Roman citizen. *Peregrinus* was incapable of exercising the

rights of *commercium* and *connubium*, which were the characteristic rights of a Roman citizen; but he had a capacity for making all kinds of contracts which were allowable by the *jus gentium.* The Latinus was an intermediate state; he had not the *connubium*, and, consequently, he had not the *patria potestas* or rights of *agnatio;* but he had the *commercium*, or the right of acquiring quiritarian ownership, as the power of making a will in Roman form, and of becoming *heres* under a will. *Smith's Dict. of Antiq.* When this oration was delivered, Heraclea was a *municipium*, whereas it was a *civitas foederata* when Archias was said to have been enrolled.

§ 9. AT, Cicero is here taking up the clauses of the indictment. *At* is frequently employed to introduce in a new proposition an objection stated by one's self or another, or *the obviating an objection* (*yes, but*). M. 437; C. cf. C. Mil. 6, 15—"Quid porro quaerendum est? Factumne sit? At Constet. A quo? At Patet.

OMNIUM RERUM, *of all his possessions.*

AN NON EST PROFESSUS, *did he not make a public statement?* Cicero anticipates *an* objection to Archias' having pitched his home at Rome. *An*, in this passage, has the force of *nonne.* M. 359.

IMMO VERO, "*yes, indeed.*"

COLLEGIOQUE PRAETORUM, till B.C. 52 there were only 8 praetors; these were sometimes called a "collegium praetorium." (Cic. Off. III., 20, 80).

§ 9. C. V. APPII, Appius, Gabinius, Metellus and Lentulus were all praetors B. C. 89. Notice the contrast *levitas* - - *diligentia.*

INCOLUMIS, safe in as much as *it still stands; salvus, safe* and *sound; integer, unimpared, untouched; sospes safe* after having been in danger; vix una sospes navis ab ignibus. Hor. Car I. 37, 13.

RESIGNASSET, *rescinded.* Subj. since such is the supposed cause; resignare means *to unseal* - - - litteras C. Att, XI. 9, 2; hence to take off the seals from a will. "*Adducit febres et testamenta resignat.*" (Hor. Ep. I. 7, 9.) If the seals were off, a will could be falsified; and so when Gabinius was deposed, the registers were probably carelessly kept; and thus erasures, or insertions, might be made.

§ 10. *Fuerit ascriptus*, not "*sit ascriptus*," because for the present the value of the *ascriptio* had ceased, since these *civitates* had become municipia (Halm).

MEDIOCRIBUS MULTIS, *on many very ordinary men.*

GRATUITO, another reading is "*non gravate.*"

GRAECIA, Greece Proper or Magna Graecia, very probably the latter.

CREDO, ironical.

SCENICIS ARTIFICIBUS, stage actors were regarded with contempt; Caesar compelled Liberius to recite his own verses on the stage. Orator plurimum *aberit a scenico.* Quintil I. 11, 3.

QUID (SC. DICAM), a favourite rhetorical climax with Cicero. M. 479 d., obs. I.

LEGEM PAPIAM, C. Papius, a tribune of the people, the originator of the *Lex Papia.* De peregrinis exterminandis, C. Off. III. 11, 47. It was aimed, especially, against the Transpadane Gauls, who were anxious to exchange their Latin franchise for that of Rome. Caesar had become their patron, and this law was intended also to gall him. The *Lex Papia de percgrinis* or *de civitate Romana* was passed B.C. 65.

QUUM - - - IRREPSERINT, *insinuated themselves;* subjunctive of indefinite time, as well as because, *ceteri* indicates no particular individuals.

CENSUS, the census was taken every five years, and was an inventory of the number of people, property, &c. *Census* nostros requiris. Scilicet; est, &c., is another reading.

SCILICET, *forsooth*, ironical.

§ 11. C. V. HUNC FUISSE, acc+inf. in app to *obscurum.*

PROXIMIS CENSORIBUS, abl, abs., "*under the last censors.*"

APUD EXERCITUM, *non in exercitu*, since Archias was not *serving* in the army.

JULIO ET CRASSO, censors B. C. 89,

NULLAM POPULI, &C. acc+inf after *est obscurum.*

QUI SIT CENSUS, subjunctive since no particular person is specified.

ITA, further supplemented by "*pro cive.*"

SE, always used for object when reference is made to the subject of the verb, sometimes it is used in a dependent clause when it refers to the subject of the principal proposition, *e.g.*, Ariovistus respondit, si quid Caesar *a se* velit, illum ad se venire.

SE JAM TUM GESSISSE, object of *indicat.*

QUAE TU CRIMINARIS, *which you complain of, that not even in his own opinion*, &c., quae, refers to *iis temporibus*, and *ne ipsius quidem*, &c., *is an objective clause to specify the charge.* c.f. *Metellum apud populum criminatus est bellum, illum ducere*, &c., C. Off. III. 20, 79.

TESTAMENTUM, peregrini could not dispose of their property after the form of a Roman will (S. Dict. Antiq.).

SAEPE, rehetorical exaggeration.

IN BENEFICIIS AD AERARIUM DELATUS EST, *and was reported at the treasury amongst those who had done good services to the State.* It was customary for a general or governor of a province,

on the expiration of his term of office, to hand in the names of those who had done good service to the State. Aerarium, *the public treasury ; fiscus, the emperor's treasury.* Defero is the word always used for bringing down any information before the senate.

PRAETORE ET CONSULE, the correct reading is *proconsule.*

§ 11 C. VI. SI QUAE POTES, *i.e.*, si qua argumenta quaerere *potes.* By *potes* Cicero allows that Gratius can bring forward arguments, otherwise he would have said "*possis.*"

JUS, *law* or *equity* as established by public authority or custom, whereas *lex, a specific enactment.*

QUAERES – – – DELECTEMUR, oratio obliqua, the oratio directa would be "*Cur tanto opere hoc homine delectamur?*"

QUIA, when *quia* introduces a sentence denoting the real cause it takes the Indic.

UBI=id quo.

CONVICIUM, akin to *vox*; a noise caused by many voices;

"Clamorem ranae sustulere ad sidera
Convicio permotus quaerit Jupiter.
—PHAEDRUS I. 6, 4.

Erant autem convivia non illo silentio praetorum populi Romani
Atque imperatorum, neque eo pudore qui in magistratuum
Conviviis versari solet, sed cum maximo clamore atque *convicio.*
—C. VERREM, II. 5, 11.

AES. Ante aedes non fecisse erit melius hic *convicium*—Ter. Adelphi II. 1, 26. Proverb, "*Septem convivium: novem vero convicium.*"

AN TU EXISTIMAS, *or do you think; either that there can be at hand to us, that which, &c.* Suppeto, to come near to one, hence, *to be in store* cf. ne mihi crimina non suppeterent. Cic II. Ver. I. 2. 31.

IN TANTA VARIETATE, *in* here denotes the sphere of Cicero's employment.

CONTENTIONEM, opp. to *relaxemus.*

EOS, *is*, always refers to something previously mentioned or implied.

CETEROS, *i.e*, all but Cicero.

LITTERIS, abl. of means.

FRUCTUM, store, cf.

"Venturaeque hiemis memores aestate laborem
Experiuntur et *in medium quaesita* reponunt."
VIRGIL'S GEO. IV. 156–7.

ME AUTEM QUID PUDEAT, *but what is there for me to be ashamed of.* Pudeat is the independent Subjunctive, in a question of appeal.

COMMODUM cf. "*et meus labor in privatorum periculis versatus.*" —C. MANIL I. 1.

TEMPORE cf. "*omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi.*"—C. MANIL I. 1.

VOLUPTAS AVOCARIT, *pleasure called* me *aside*—viz., from the path of duty.

§ 13 REPREHENDEAT, SUCCENSEAT, subjunctive of appeal.

SI QUANTUM – – – TEMPORUM, *if whatever periods of time.*

CETERIS, *by all others*, dat. aft. *conceditur.*

§ 13. C. VI. FESTOS DIES, *i.e., feriae publicae*, as opposed to working days; were taken up with games and sacrifices. Mom. Vol. I, Ch. XII.

TEMPESTIVIS CONVIVIIS, so *convivium.* C. Mur. 6, 13; C. Cat. II., 5, 10; Juv., I, 58,

ALVEOLO, viz., *tabula aleatoria, gaming board.*

PILA, a favourite game with the Romans. *Indoctusque pilae discive, trochive quiescit.*—Hor. A. P., 380.

HOC ADEO, another reading is, *ideo;* for *crescit* others read *censetur.*

ORATIO ET FACULTAS, is an Hendiadys for *orationis facultas.* M. 481, a; S. 602; H. 704, II. 2.

QUAE, *i.e., facultas.*

CUI, gov. by *defuit*, compounds of *sum*, except *possum* c. dat.

QUAE SI - - - VIDETUR, *and if this talent seems* (as I know it does, force of Indic); *illa*, he refers to *praeceptis multisque litteris*, and also to the study of Greek literature. Vide X. 23.

§ 14. NIHIL ESSE - - - EXPETENDUM, obj. of *suasissem.*

IN EA AUTEM PERSEQUENDA, moreover, in seeking to obtain these (*i.e.,* honestatem et laudem).

EXSILIUM, *exile, exsilium*, fr *sal*, same root as *Salii*, *consules* are those "who leap or dance together," as *praesul* is one "who leaps before," *exul* one who "*leaps out.*" (ὁ ἐκ πεσών); *insula*, a "*leap into*," primarily applied to a mass of rock fallen into the sea. Mom. Vol. I., 323.

HOS IMPETUS, referring to the Catiline conspiracy of the year before.

VOCES, *utterances.*

EXEMPLORUM, gen. after *plena.* Those adjectives which denote richness or plenty or deficiency in anything, take either genitive or ablative. M. 290 e; S. 276; H. 399, 3.

PLENI - - - PLENAE, gov. *praeceptorum* understood, referring to praeceptis multisque litteris.

VETUSTAS, *antiquity.*

QUAE JACERENT, &c, *all of which would be lying in obscurity were not the light of literature to approach them*, for *lumen* cf. "hunc *lumen* quondam rebus nostris dubiis fûturum." Liv. I. 39; and Hor. Car. IV, 8, 13.

IMAGINES, *pictures*, properly applied to a statue; here it is used figuratively; *imagines, quae, εἴδωλα nominant, quorum incursione non solum videmus sed etiam cogitamus.* C. Fin. I. 6, 21.

EXPRESSAS, "*set forth*," depicted. cf. Tac. Agricola, ch. 46: non quia intercedendum, putem imaginibus ita simulacra vultus imbecilla ac mortalia sunt, forma mentis aeterna: quam tenere et exprimere non per alienam materiam et artem, sed tuis ipse moribus possis.

ANIMUM ET MENTEM, *animus* (Indo-European AN *to blow*), denotes the disposition or mind as the seat of the passions, &c.= Gr. *Θύμος*; *anima*=*ψυχη*, the soul, the undying part of man; *mens*=*φρένες*, the intellectual part.

IPSA COGITATIONE, *by the very contemplation.*

§ 15. C. VII. QUAERET, here as in the beginning of the preceeding chapter Cicero anticipates supposed objections.

ILLI IPSI SUMMI VIRI, *were those very eminent men, whose deeds of valour have been handed down to us in literature, trained in that science, which thou art extolling with thy praises? Virtus* with the Romans had not the moral signification which we express by *virtue*, but like, Gk. *ἀνδρεία*, denoted becoming or meritorious actions. Cicero refers especially to those mentioned in "Cato Major," such as Nestor, Themistocles, Aristides, Xenophon, Socrates, Cato, Fabricius, &c.

DIFFICILE - - - in app. with *hoc - - - confirmare.*

CERTUM - - - in app. with *quid - - - respondeam.*

FUISSE, the perfect absolute which is used to express a thing as done and completed in contradistinction to the present. M. 335, b.

ET SINE DOCTRINA, *and without erudition, by the almost divine character of nature itself, of their own selves have stood prominently forth as men both moderate and great*; obj. of *fateor.*

SAEPIUS AD LAUDEM, in app. with *illud*, hence acc. and inf.

DOCTRINA, doctrina: est unum perfugium doctrina ac litterae, quibus semper usi sumus.—C. Fam VI., 12.

"Doctrina sed vim permovet insitam
Rectique cultus pectora roborant."—Hor. Car. IV., 4.

ATQUE IDEM EGO HOC CONTENDO, *and I likewise maintain this;* for this use of idem, cf 'Caninius *idem* et *idem* noster quum ad me pervesperi venisset. C. Fam IX. 2, 1. Idem is often employed where something new is said of a person or thing already mentioned, to denote either similarity (*likewise, also, at the same time*) or an apposition (*yet, on the other hand*). M. § 488 cf Zumpt §§ 127, 697. S. 375. H. 451, 3.

QUUM - - - ACCESSERIT, *when there have been added; accedo,* when used impersonally, as here=*addi;* and is used to in-

troduce a new idea to a previous assertion; Zumpt §§ 621, 623. M. 373, obs. 3.

RATIO, *system.* Cicero is very partial to *videor, versor* and *ratio.* S. 704, 705.

TUM ILLUD, *then there is wont to come forth something pre-eminent and remarkable; lit. that I know not what (to call it. Sc. nominet)*; here *nescio quid* is parenthetical and refers to *illud.* M. 356, obs. 3, S. 626 obs. H. 525, 4.

§ 16. EX HOC ESSE HUNC NUMERO (SC. CONTENDO), Africanus the Younger as "*quem nostri patres viderunt*" implies.

C. LAELIUM, who served as a model for Cicero's De Amicitia.

L. FURIUM, L. F. Philus, consul B.C. 135, who is introduced as a speaker in Cicero's republic.

§ 16. C. VII. M. CATONEM ILLUM SENEM, *illum*, either *well-known*, or *elder*, as we have above *hunc - - - Africanum.* A. the younger, M. Porcius Cato B. C. (234-149), is the old man, the Censor (B. C. 184), who brought on the third Punic war, "*Carthago delenda est;*" and learned Greek in order to be able to teach his son.

QUI PROFECTO, *who surely.*

NIHIL, acc. of respect after *adiuvarentur.*

OSTENDERETUR, PETERTEUR, & JUDICARETIS, hypothetical subjunctive.

ANIMADVERSIONEM, "*occupation.*"

NAM CETERAE, *for all other occupations of the mind*, i.e. except *study;* omnium, belongs to all three genitives equally.

TEMPORUM, *genitive* of characteristic M. 282; S. 266; H. 403.

ADVERSIS, dat. gov. by *prae* in *praebent.*

FORIS, a locative case used adverbially lit, "*at the doors.*"

17. ATTINGERE, "*enjoy,*" this use of *attingere* is rare,
cf. Illic Phylacides jocundae conjugis heros
Non potuit caecis memor esse locis,
Sed cupidus falsis *attingere* gaudia palmis,
Thessalus antiquam venerat umbra domum.
—PROP. I., 19-9.

17 C. VIII. ANIMO, descriptive abl.; for the position of *agresti ac duro. Vide* M 466, S 671.

ROSCIUS. To the close of this epoch belongs the greatest of Roman actors, the freedman Quintius Roscius (about 62 B.C. at a great age), throughout several generations the ornament and pride of the Roman stage, the friend and welcome boon-companion of Sulla. His annual income was £6,000. He obtained from the State for every day on which he acted 1,000 denarii (£40), and, besides this, the pay for his company. At the same time, immense sums were expended on decorations and costumes; now and then trains of six hundred mules in harness crossed the stage, and the Trojan theatrical army was employed to represent to the public a

tableau of the nations vanquished by Pompeius in Asia. Musical and dramatic connoisseurship was developed ; the *habitué* recognised every tune by the first note, and knew the texts by heart ; every fault in the music or recitation was severely censured by the audience. The state of the Roman stage in the time of Cicero vividly reminds us of the modern French theatre.—MOMMSEN, Vol. IV., 693.

VENUSTATEM, *grace.*

OMNINO MORI NON DEBUISSE, *that he ought not to have been destined to die at all ;* debeo, especially from Virgil's time, conveyed the idea that destiny had to be fulfilled, like Gk. ὀφείλω ;—θανάτῳ πάντες ὀφειλόμεθα. Debemur morti nos nostraque. Hor. A.P. 63.

CONCILIARAT. Syncope. *Vide* M. 173. S 110. H. 234.

NEGLIGEMUS—notice the Indic ; what would *negligamus* express ?

§ 18 ME – – – ATTENDITIS, *attenditis,* is here used absolutely ; the more usual mode would have been *me – – – animos attenditis – me,* as the limit of motion, is gov. by the *ad* in *attenditis.*

HUNC – – – DICERE EXTEMPORE, obj. of *vidi.* It was probably by his power of *extempore* composition that Archias made so great a sensation in the cities which he visited. Cicero mentions an Antipater of Sidon, who could pour out extempore verses (*fundere extempore*). Cicero (De Or. III. 50) thus explains the power of improvising *tantum hominis ingeniosi ac memoris valuit exercitatio, ut quum se mente ac voluntate conjecisset in versum verba sequerentur.*

QUOTIES REVOCATUM (SC. EUM VIDI).

COMMUTATIS VERBIS, abl. absolute.

UT – – – PERVENIRENT. Subj. of result, notice force of *per, righ tup to.*

HUNC NON DILIGAM ? Dubitative subjunctive. M. 353.

DEFENDENDUM (SC. EUM) PUTEM.

ET DOCTRINA ET PRAECEPTIS ET ARTE CONSTARE, *consists in science, maxims and art.*

POETAM, obj. of *accepimus.* *Poeta* was higher than *versificator* but inferior to *vates.* Versificator quam poeta melior, *a better verse-composer than poet.* Quint. X, 1, 89.

Quod si me lyricis vatibus inseris,
Sublimi feriam sidera vertice.

—HOR. CAR. I. ‡ 35.

INFLARI, cf. Persius V. 185-6.

"Tum grandes Galli et cum sistro lusca sacerdos
Incussere deos *inflantes corpora.*"

SUO JURE, because a poet.

Q. ENNIUS, the father of Roman epic poetry, was born at Rudiae, in Calabria, 239, died 169 B.C. He introduced the poetry of Greece into Rome.

QUOD - - - VIDEANTUR, subjunctive, beause it is the supposed, but not actual, reason. M. 357; S. 490; H. 520, II.

MUNERE, *bounty*, probably more honourable and abundant than *donum.*

SIT, subjunctive used imperatively.

HOC POETAE NOMEN, *poetae* is the genitive of definition. M. 286; S. 275; H. 396.

VOCI RESPONDENT, *i.e.*, return the echo.

BESTIAE SAEPE, Cicero alludes to Orpheus, and, as usual, limits *saepe.*

MOVEAMUR, deliberative subjunctive, the first pl. is not frequently used in this way.

Argos, Athenae; Chios, Colophon; Smyrna, Salamis; and Rhodes, laid claim to Homer. All of these, however, Smyrna and Chios excepted, had only an indirect claim. Homer was an Ionian belonging to one of the families which went from "Ephesus to Smyrna. - - - - But when Smyrna drove out the Ionians, it deprived itself of this poetical renown; and the settlement of the Homerids in Chios was, in all probability, a consequence of the expulsion of the Ionians from Smyrna. - - - On the other hand, the opinion that Homer was a Smyrnaean - - - appears to have been the prevalent belief in the flourishing times of Greece."—*Literature of Ancient Greece:* Müller & Donaldson, Vol. I., C. V.

§ 19. C. IX. ALIENUM, the singular of the adjective is used as a substantive, (1) when applied to a class or used as a collective noun, *e. g.* (domus) cujusvis *inopis* atque *privati.* Nep. Ages. 7, 4. Parcitur inermi; very frequently in Livy, especially in the case of proper names, *e. g.*, Africanus Major, *minor*, Piso Frugi. (2) In the philosophical style, *e. g.*, *nobilis indoctus* (Juv. VIII. 49), an *unlearned noble.* (3) When in near relationship to a substantive, as here. quod esset aut ab *amico* aut a *gratioso*, aut a consule postulandum. C. Pro Murena § 7. (4) When the context makes it quite clear as to what is meant, qua (Sc. assentio) non modo amico sed ne libero quidem digna est. C. Cael. XXIV. 89.

POETA FUIT, *was* (but is no more. *Troes fuimus.* "*Troja fuit*").

REPUDIAMUS, deliberative subjunctive.

QUUM – – – CONTULERIT, hypothetical.

CIMBRICAS RES ADOLESCENS ATTIGIT—*when a young man touched upon*, *i.e.*, began to write about Marius' victory over, and annihilation of, the Cimbri, at *Raudii Campii*, a broad plain near Verona; B.C. 102: For *adolescens* cf M. 68.

§ 20 MUSAE, (=*Μοῦσα*, the teacher. cf L & S. Lex). fr. MA *to measure.* Same root as *moneo.*

ACROAMA, =*ἄκροαμα*, *recitation.* "The works of Aristotle were classed as *acromatic*, or *autoprosopic* writings, which

were systematic treatises, addressed to duly prepared hearers, and delivered in the writer's own person, and the *exoteric*, or *dialogical*, which were occasional and desultory essays, in the form of dialogues."—Müller L. G. Vol. II, p. 277. "Nemo in convivio ejus (Attici) aliud acroama audivit, quam anagnosten."—Nepos. Att. XIV. 1.

L. PLOTIUM, nothing of certainty is known of this man; some say that it was he who taught rhetoric and Latin at Rome, B.C. 88.

§ 21, MITHRIDATICUM BELLUM, *i.e.*, the third Mithridatic war B.C. (74-63). Mithridates VI., Eupator, died B.C. 63, twenty-six years after he had first taken the field against the Romans.

TOTUM, *entirely*. Neuter used adverbially.

QUI LIBRI, implied in *expressum* for *qui*, agreeing with *libri*. cf. M. 316, 317. S. 229. H 445, 4 & 5.

LUCULLO IMPERANTE, abl. absol. denoting both time and agent.

OPIBUS. cf. M. 51, S. 51. H. 132.

NON MAXIMA MANU, *with a small band*. Litotes cf. C. Cat. IV. 5-10. *abesse non neminem*.

URBEM AMICISSIMAM – – – EREPTAMATQUE SERVATAM, apposition with laws cf. Pro Lege Manil. VIII. 20.

NOSTRA, is *predicative*, and agrees with *depressa classis*, the subject of feratur and praedicabitur.

DEPRESSA HOSTIUM CLASSIS=*depressio hostium classis, the sinking of the enemy's fleet.*—M. 426. S. 596. H. 580.

PUGNA ILLA, *pugna*, more sanguinary than, *proelium*. Demonstrative pronouns stand before the substantive, if no particular emphasis is to be laid on the latter.—M. 466, obs. 2.

§ 21. C. IX. NOSTRA - - - NOSTRA - - - NOSTRI, *emphatic*.

§ 22. ENNIUS. Ennius, the contemporary of Naevius and Plautus, though somewhat younger, was the first to translate Euripides. Ennius, like Andronicus, was an Italian Greek, who settled at Rome, as a teacher of languages and translator of Greek. He was patronised by the liberal party, by Publius Scipio, Titus Flaminius, and Marcus Fulvius Nobilior. He became a Roman citizen. But Ennius was more than a poet, more than a teacher of languages. He has been called a neologian. Even Cato, the stubborn enemy of Greek philosophy and rhetoric, was a friend of the *dangerous* (*because an unbeliever in the gods of Greece and Rome*) Ennius; and such was the growing influence of Greek at Rome, that Cato *himself* had to learn it in his old age, in order to teach his boy what he considered, if not useful, at least harmless, in Greek literature. Müller, Vol, I., pp. 111, 112.

CONSTITUTUS E MARMORE, cf. Virg. Ecl. VII., 31, 32.

"levi de marmore tota
Puniceo stabis suros evincta cothurno,"

HUJUS PROAVUS CATO, *i.e.*, Cato Uticensis, who may have been *present* (*hujus*), his *great-grandfather*, Cato the Censor, brought Ennius to Rome. Pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus.

MAXIMI, especially Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator (*the Lingerer*). M. Claudius Marcellus, Sword of Rome, and Capturer of Syracuse. Q. Fulvius Flaccus was he, who distinguished himself in the second Punic war.

§ 22. C. X. RUDINUM - - - HERACLEENSEM. He contrasts citizens of Rudiae and Heraclea.

IN HAC AUTEM, &c., *and moreover has been created a citizen in this State.*

§ 23. NAM, nam is more emphatic than *enim*, and begins its own clause; *enim* stands second and is often used as a particle. Here it may be translated by "*for*," or perhaps "*now;*" as it introduces an explanation to an implied objection for preferring Archias, a Greek, to Ennius, a Latin.

GRAECIS VERSIBUS - - - EX LATINIS; "The classical Latin is one out of many dialects spoken by the Aryan inhabitants of Italy. It was the dialect of Latium, in Latium the dialect of Rome, at Rome the dialect of the Patricians. It was fixed by Livius Andronicus, Ennius, Naevius, Cato and Lucretius, polished by the Scipios, Hortensius and Cicero. It was the language of a restricted class, of a political party, of a literary set."—Müller, Vol. I. p. 64. Such were its bounds in Cicero's time, but one century later Latin was the language of legislation, religion, literature, and general civilization.

QUOD GRAECA; "As far as we can tell, the barbarians seem to have possessed a greater facility for acquiring languages than either Greeks or Romans. Soon after the Macedonian conquest, we find Berosus in Babylon, Meander in Tyre, and Manaetho in Egypt, compiling, from original sources, the annals of their countries. Their works were written in Greek, and for the Greeks."—Müller, Vol. I., p. 100. Even at Rome, Greek was generally studied. Cicero spoke Greek in the Senate of Syracuse, Augustus in the town of Alexandria. Boys and girls, as Ovid relates, used to read the plays of Meander: "*Solet pueris virginibusque legi;*" and Juvenal (Sat. VI. 186, seq.) exclaims:

'*Omnia Graece,*
Cum sit turpe magis nostris nescire Latine:
Hoc sermone pavent, hoc iram, gaudia, curas
Hoc cuncta effundunt animi secreta."

The religious life of the higher Roman society at the close of the Punic wars, was more Greek than Roman. Caesar tells us that the Druids employed Greek characters (VI. 14)

and that the same were found in the camp of the Helvetii (I. 29).

ORBIS TERRAE REGIONIBUS, *by the boundary lines of the circle of the world*; a favourite rhetorical hyperbole with Cicero. *See* § 29, "*regionibus vitae*"—Cic. Cat. III. 11, 25. "Quorum alter fines vestri imperi non terrae, sed caeli regionibus terminaret;" also, IV. X, 21, "Anteponatur omnibus Pompeius, cujus res gestae atque virtutes iisdem quibus solis cursus regionibus ac terminis continentur;" also, C. Balb. 28, 64; Pro. Sest. § 67.

PERVENIRENT, hypothetical; notice the force of *per.*

§ 23. C. X. QUOD QUUM, *because these are honourable not only for the nations themselves about whose exploits the history is written, but also*, &c.

§ 24. QUI=(QUUM TU) - - - INVENERIS, *since thou hast found.* Relative propositions are put in the conjunctive, when they are intended to express the reason of the leading proposition, so that *qui* approaches to the signification of *quum is.* M. 366; S. 621.

QUID (SC. DICAM). An ellipsis is always admissable where no ambiguity exists.

NOSTER HIC MAGNUS. Compare "*magnus ille Alexander*" supra. Adjectives are usually placed after the substantive; but are placed before, where we wish to give particular prominence to the adjective, *e.g.* in the first *noster* is the prominent feature.

THEOPHANEM - - - CIVITATE DONAVIT. Express this differently.

§ 25. ITAQUE CREDO, highly ironical.

IMPERATORE, *i.e.* one on whom the *imperium* (*i.e.* the power of carrying on any military operation, in the name and on behalf of the State) had been conferred by the *lex* passed in the *comitia curiata.*

QUUM - - - DONARET (SC. CIVITATE), subj. of indefinite time.

PETENTEM=Si petivisset M. 424, S. 530, H. 503, III. 2.

QUUM EI LIBELLUM, &c., *when a bad poet from amongst the people had passed up to him a petition, because he had only made an epigram on him, with the alternate lines rather long, i.e.* alternate hexameters and pentameters; *ei* is governed by *sub* in *subjecisset.* Sulla was selling the effects of the proscribed Romans from his tribunal.

QUI (=IS QUI) CUPERET for subj. as above *duxerit*, vide M. 362; S. 475.

§ 26. USQUE EO, *lit. all the way thither*, to such a degree.

CUPERET, *used to desire, i.e.* habitual desire.

UT ETIAM. *So that even to poets born at Corduba, although smacking of something blunt and foreign, yet he used to devote his attention.*

PINGUE QUIDDAM, cf. "pingui *Minervâ*, ut aiunt," also "Rusti-

cus abnormis *sapiens crassaque Minervâ.* Hor. II. Sat. II. 3. Boeotia was proverbial for the *pingue ingenium* of its inhabitants.

C. XI. NEQUE ENIM, *nor indeed should this be disguised which cannot be concealed, but must be kept prominently before us*; cf. "neque enim id est celare quicquid reticeas."—C. Off. III. 13.

ET OPTIMUS QUISQUE, *and every best man, i.e., all* taken individually, for *quisque* is never used in the sense of *omnes.*—M. 495, obs. I.

LIBELLIS, dat. gov. by *in* in *inscribunt.* Diminutives express (1) diminution, (2) endearment, (3) contempt.

IN EO IPSO, *in that very instance, i.e.*, in writing their names in their books.

§ 27. BRUTUS. D. Junius Brutus Callaicus, consul with P. Corn. Scipio Nasica Serapio, B.C. 138, and conqueror of the warlike Lusitani and Callaeci. He was also a man of letters. (C. Brutus C. 28). Accius was a favourite of his, because he traced his (Brutus') genealogy from a third son of the founder of the republic.

ACII. More readable and adroit imitations of Greek tragedy were furnished by Pacuvius' (B.C. 219-129) younger contemporary, Lucius Accius (B.C. 170-103); son of a freedman of Pisaurum, with the exception of Pacuvius the only notable tragic poet of the seventh century. An active author also, in the field of literary history and grammar, he doubtless laboured to introduce, instead of the crude manner of his predecessors, greater purity of language and style into Latin tragedy; yet his inequality and incorrectness were emphatically censured by men of strict observance like Lucilius. Mom. III. 537.

MARTIS. Brutus built a temple to Mars, in which he placed a colossal statue of Mars. *Mars* from root MAR or MAL, "*to destroy by friction*," vide Peile's Phil. p. 134; Max Müller II. 347-50; and L & S. Lex. μορτός.

MANUBIAS. *praeda*, booty generally; *exuviae* (exuo), anything stripped from the person of a foe; *spolia*, arms and weapons; *spolia opima*, spoil stripped in battle from the leader of the enemy by the commander-in-chief of a Roman army; *manubiae*, the portion of spoil which fell to the commander-in-chief, out of which he generally erected public buildings, hence the propriety of *quorum* above.

IMPERATORES ARMATI - - - TOGATI JUDICES, antithesis.

ABHORRERE=abesse.

§ 28. JAM ME VOBIS, *I will now reveal myself to you, jurors, and will confess to you concerning a certain love of my own for fame, too strong, perhaps, but nevertheless sincere.*

NOS IN CONSULATU. Antonius and Cicero who were consuls during the third Catiline conspiracy, B. C. 63.

§ 28. C. XI. URBIS ATQUE IMPERII, &C. Notice the force of the conjunctions, *et* simply connects, while *atque* (*ac* before consonants only, *atque* before consonants and vowels) is stronger and puts forward the second member as equally important, and in contrast, to the first; whereas *que* denotes a closer relation than either (*et* or *atque*) and marks the second member as an enlargement or continuation of the first. M. 433, S. 561-5.

UNIVERSA REPUBLICA. Why not cuncta or tota republica? Cicero purposely uses the strongest adjective and thereby extols himsel; *cuncta* would imply almost the same as *universa*, but it would be less emphatic, while *tota* would apply more to the land divisions than to the *different nations*, which *universa* expresses.

ATTIGIT HIC VERSIBUS INCHOAVIT. *The defendant here touched upon and began;* by *atque* he limits the force of *attigit.*

AD PERFICIENDUM (sc. *eos i.e.* versus.

HANC (SC. MERCEDEM) LAUDIS. The substantive which governs the genitive may be omitted, if it precedes in a corresponding member of the sentence (especially if combined with another genitive), and would have to be repeated in the same case or another easy to be determined (*e.g.* by a preposition affixed). M. 280, obs. 2.

QUOD - - - NOS - - - EXERCEAMUS, *with which we are to employ ourselves*, quod is acc. after *exerceamus.*

QUA QUIDEM DETRACTA, *and when this has been withdrawn.*

§ 29. CERTE - - - POSTERUM (SC. TEMPUS), *assuredly if the mind had no presentiment of the future.*

PRAESENTIRET. "The conjunctive is used in speaking conditionally of a thing which is noticed *as not actual fact*, both in the leading proposition (the proposition limited by the condition) of that which does not hold good, but would hold hold good on a certain supposition, and in the subordinate (that in which the condition is contained) with *si*, *nisi*, *ni*, *non*, *etiamsi*, of the supposition which is assumed in the statement, but declared not actually to hold good. That which *would* take place now or at a future time, or (contrary to the actual fact) is supposed as taking place, is expressed by the imperfect; what *would have* taken place at a previous time, or of which it is assumed that it has taken place, by the pluperfect. M. 347, S. 424, 2; 427, H. 503, 504.

ANGERETUR - - - DIMICARET cf. *praesentiret.*

STIMULIS, *goads.*

TEMPORE = *fine.*

DIMITTENDAM COMMEMORATIONEM acc + inf after *admonet*

ADAEQUANDUM (SC. NOMEN). Correct reading is *adaequandum.* cf. "Non omnis moriar, multaque pars mei
vitabit libitinam." HOR. Car. III. 30. 6.

§ 30. C. XII. AN VERO, a double question with an inference. Are we - - - of a small mind? Well then, do we think that all things are doomed to perish when we die? This form is made use of, when, in order to prove something, we seek to draw attention to the agreement or difference, compatibility or incompatibility, of two propositions, and the combined propositions are either expressed interrogatively (rarely in the negative), or attached to a leading proposition which points to the combination of the two as perverse or absurd. M. 438, 453. S. 414.

PARVI ANIMI, genitive of characteristic.

AN, QUUM STATUAS ET IMAGINES, *an* here asks a supplementary question in case any objection should be made to the last sentence; for *statuas* cf VI. 14.

QUUM - - - RELINQUERINT, subjunctive of reason.

EFFIGIEM, *ought we not much rather desire to leave behind us a delineation - - - set forth and finished off by the greatest intellects;* concrete objects (*statuas et imagines*) are compared with abstract ideas (*consiliorum ac virtutum*).

ARBITRABAR, *was of opinion.*

IN SEMPITERNAM MEMORIAM, *for the everlasting memorial.*

HAEC (SC. MEMORIA).

SAPIENTISSIMI HOMINES, Socrates, Zeno, Plato, and all who believed in the immortality of the soul. Cicero's idea of Nature was a semblance of that of the Greeks. For proof, that the mythology of the Greeks, and the ancient world generally, was a thing totally distinct from their religion, consult Max Müller, vol, II, 455-505.

AD ALIQUAM MEI [SC. SPIRITUS].

NUNC QUIDEM, &C., *now indeed I am delighted with a certain reflection and expectation.* cf, Cic. N. D. I. 42, 118.

§ 31. PUDORE EO, abl. of characteristic, *a man of such honourable character as you see approved of, not only by the high standing, but also by the long intimacy of his friends.* Pudor, like ἄιδως, *lit.* means, *a sense of shame, self-respect.*

CONVENIT, *it is meet.* impersonal.

CAUSA VERO EJUSMODI, *causa,* descriptive Abl. modifying hominem.

QUAE BENEFICIO LEGIS, Cicero now sums up the evidence.

QUAE = TALIS UT. The conjunctive is employed in relative propositions, which complete the idea of a certain quality and express the way in which it operates, so that *qui* conveys the signification of (*talis*) *ut* (some one who l.q. Such a one that). M. 364. "Quis potest esse tam aversus a vero, *qui*

neget, haec omnia, quae videmus, deorum immortalium potestate administrari. (Cic. Cat. III. 9): S. 479.

QUAE QUUM ITA SINT. Subj. of reason *and since such is the case.* A common Ciceronian mode of summation.

UT EUM – – – ACCIPIATIS. Subj. of purpose; notice the emphatic position of *eum.*

RECENTIBUS. *i.e.,* Catilinarian conspiracy.

(EX) EO NUMERO, *of that number.*

HABITI ATQUE DICTI, another reading is *itaque=et ita.*

SIC IN VESTRAM – – – *ut, under your protection in such a way that.*

§ 32. OMNIBUS, dat. after *probata esse.*

QUAE NON FORI. This passage is corrupt. *Quae firme a me judicalique; qua non firme a me judicalique; quae autem remota me judicalique;* are other readings. A negative is required, and the reading of the text is as appropriate as any other.

FORI, genitive after *sum.* S. 266. Up to this time there was only one forum at Rome, situated between the Palatine and Capitoline hills, oblong in shape, and of seven jugera (a *jugerum* = ⅝ of an acre) in extent.

IN BONAM PARTEM, *in good part.*

ACCEPTA ESSE, acc + inf. after *spero.*

AB EO, Quintus Cicero.

CERTO SCIO. Certo is stronger than certe, and is only found in the comic poets, Statius and Cicero, while *certe* belongs to all periods and kinds of composition; *nosco*, of persons, *scio* of things, *Noram et Scio.* Ter. And. V. 4. 31. I knew him and I know [the circumstances].

VOCABULARY.

A

ăb, ā, abs (**sancr. apa, Gr.** *ἀπό*), praep. c. abl. from, of: at, on, in: by: from, since, after; by means of, at the hands of, on the part of.

ab-horreo, ui, no sup., ēre, 2 v. n., to shrink back, to shudder at, to be averse to, to be inconsistent.

abs-trăho, xi, ctum, hĕre, 3 v. a. [abs. traho] to draw away from, to remove; withdraw, retire.

ab-sum, fŭi, esse (ab, sum], to be away from, to be absent or distant; to keep aloof from, to fail, to neglect.

ab-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3 v. a., to put away, remove, hide, conceal: retire.

ac, see atque.

ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere [ac + cedo], 3 v. n., to go towards; to approach, to befall, to be added (= addi), to assent to, to enter upon. Accedebat, there was added.

accĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre [ad + capio], to take to one's self, to take, receive; to entertain, to perceive, to bear, to learn.

Accĭus (Attius), **i,** m. A Roman family name. Here, L. Accius, a tragic poet.

accomŏdātus, a, um, p. of accomodo, fitted for, adapted to, conformable.

accurāte, adv. (accuratus), carefully, exactly, attentively.

ăcer, cris, cre [root AC., as in acies, aceo, &c.], sharp, pointed, violent, passionate, subtle, *acute*, spirited, severe.

ăcerbĭtas, ātis, f. [acer], harshness, rigour, severity, affliction.

Ăchilles, **is,** m., Achilles, son of Peleus, King of Thessaly; and of Thetis.

ăcrŏāmă, ătis, n. = *ἀκρόαμα*, anything heard with pleasure, an entertainer at table, by music (a performer) or by reading (a reader), a buffoon.

ad, prep. with the accus., to, towards, up to, against, near to, by, at, on, about, towards, in relation to, according to, after; in reply to.

ăd-aequo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. and n. [ad+aequo], to make equal to, to compare to or with, to reach, or rise, to a level with.

ăd-ĕō, adv., so far, as far, in the same degree; besides, yet, therefore, accordingly.

ăd-ĕo, īvi (oftener ii), **ĭtum, īre** [ad+eo], to go to, to approach, to consult, undertake, to enter on, to attack.

ăd-hĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2 v. a. [ad+habeo], to apply to some other object, to apply, give, use, furnish; entertain.

ădĭtus, ūs, m. [adeo], a going to, an entrance, access, right of way.

ad-jungo, xi, ctum, gĕre, 3 v. a. [ad+jungo], to join on to a thing, bind, to attach some one to one's self; to add, to direct to.

ad-jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, jŭvāre 1 v. a. [ad+juvo], to help, assist, foster, cherish, sustain.

ad-mĭnistro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. & n. [ad+ministro], to serve, supply: to take in hand, manage, perform, execute.

admīrātio, ōnis, f. [admiror], an admiring, wonder, to be an object of desire, a longing desire for a thing.

ad-mīror, atus sum, āri, 1 v. dep [ad+miror], to admire, to regard with wonder, to be astonished.

ad-mŏnĕo, ui, itum, ēre, 2 v. a [ad+moneo], to bring to one's mind, advise, suggest, *remind.*

ădŏlescens, entis, p. of adolesco, growing up, young; a young man.

ădŏlescĕntia, ae. f. [adolescens]=*ἐφηβία*, the time between *puer* and *juvenis*, i.e., 15 and 30, youth.

adsum, esse, fui, *irr.* intr. [ad+sum], to be at hand, present; to aid, help, stand by, to come near.

adventus, ūs, or i. m. [advenio], a coming to a person, approach, an arrival.

adversĭo, ōnis, f. [adverto], a turning one thing towards another, employment.

adversus, a, um, p. of adverto, turned to, opposite, unfavourable, contrary.

Æmĭlĭus, ii. m. a name belonging to a patrician gens at Rome, greatly distinguished for the illustrious men whom it furnished.

aequus, a, um, adj. [either *εἴκω;* or Sans. ekas "one"], (that which extends or lies in a horizontal direction), even, level, flat; favourable, kind, fair, generous, unmoved.

aerārĭum, ii. n. (Sc. stabulum), the place in the temple of Saturn at Rome, where the public treasury was kept, the common treasury; the public treasury or finances.

aetas, ātis, f. [contr. fr. aevitas from aevum], lifetime, age. time of life, time. Ætatem agere, to pass one's life.

aeternus, a, um, adj. [contr. fr. aeviternus ; aevum and ternus as in *hesternus*], eternal, forever, everlasting.

Ætolia, ae, f., a province in Central Greece, between Locri and Acarnania, south of Thessaly.

af-fĕro, attŭli, allātum, affĕre, 3 v. a. [ad+fero], to bring to, to produce ; to convey, to report, to allege.

af-fĭcĭo, ēci, ectum, ĭcĕre, 3 v. a. [ad+facio], to do something to a person or thing, to treat or use in any way, affect, seize, attach to.

af-fluo, xi, xum, ĕre, 3 v. n. [ad+fluo], to flow to or towards, to throng to, to abound.

Afrīcanus, i, m. a cognomen of the two most distinguished Scipios, (a) of Publius Cornelius Scipio, who defeated Hannibal at Zama, B.C. 202, (b) of the grandson (by adoption), P. Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus, who conducted the third Punic war, B.C. 149-146.

ăgo, ēgi, actum, ăgĕre, 3 v. a. [akin to Gr. ἄγ-ω], to put in motion, move, lead, drive, tend ; to drive away, steal, rob ; to impel, rouse ; to do, act, pursue ; to carry on ; to spend, confer. Gratias agere, to thank. Agitur, to be at stake. Age, come.

agrestis, e, adj. [ager], of or belonging to land ; rustic, boorish, uncultivated, savage. As a noun, agrestis is c., a countryman.

aio, v-defect. The forms in use are, Pres. Ind. aio, ais, ait—aiunt, subj. aias, aiat—aiant, Imper. Ind. throughout, aiebam, —bas, &c—Imperat, ai (rare). Part. Pres. aiens [akin to Sanscr. root AH, for AGH "to say"], to say yes, assert, affirm.

Alexander, dri, m., Alexander, son of Philip and Olympia, surnamed Magnus, King of Macedon.

ălĭēnus, a, um, adj. [alius], belonging to another, strange, foreign ; unsuitable : as a noun=a stranger.

alĭquando, adv. [aliquis] at some time, once, occasionally, now, at last.

alĭquis, aliquid, pl. aliqui [fem. sin. and fem and neut. pl. not used], [alius-quis], some one, something, any one, anything.

ălĭus, a, ud, adj. [ἄλλος], another, other ; alius—alius ; one—another.

alter, tĕra, tĕrum, adj. [ἄλλος-ἕτερος], gen—ius. one, another ; alter—alter, the one—the other.

alternus, a, um, adj. [alter], one after another, reciprocal ; of verses, interchanging between hexameters and pentameters ; elegiac.

alvĕŏlus, i m. dim [alveus] a small hollow or cavity ; a trough, a hollow gaming board upon which the dice were thrown.

amīcus, i, m [amo]. a loved one, a friend, patron, protector, counsellor.
amīcus, a, um, [amo] loving, kind, friendly, favourable, pleasing, agreeable.
ămor, ōris, m. [amo] love, desire for.
amplius, adv. v. amplus.
amplus, a, um, adj. [amb; pleo=impletus] of large extent, great, spacious, extensive, noble, renowned, glorious: amplius adv., more, longer, further, besides.
ăn, conj. In direct questions untranslated. In indirect questions, whether; an—an; whether—or.
ango, xi, ctum and **xum, gĕre** [ἄγχω], to throttle, squeeze, strangle; tease, trouble, urge, press.
animus, i, m. [Gr. θυμὸς], the rational soul, will, courage, desire, disposition.
annus, i, m. [for am-nus akin to Sanscr. root, am "to go;" ἔννος], that which goes round, a circuit; a year, season of the year.
antea, adv., formerly, once, in time past.
ante-cello, no perf. nor sup. **ĕre,** 3, v. n. [ante+cello], to raise or be raised before, to excel, surpass, to be superior to.
Antīŏchīa, ae, f. Antioch, a town of Syria, on the Orontes.
ăpĕrīo, ĕrŭi, ertŭm, īre, 4 v. a. [ad+perio], to uncover, unclose; reveal, explain, display.
ap-pello, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. and n., to address, accost, entreat, name, call; accuse.
Appius, i, m, A Roman praenomen.
ap-probo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [ad+probo], to assent to, approve, countenance, allow, demonstrate, render acceptable.
ăpŭd, prep, c. acc. [root A P, whence apo, aptus], at, by, close by, with, near to, before, in the presence of.
arbitror, āri, atus sum, 1 v. dep. [arbiter], to observe, perceive, ; give judgment; to think, suppose, believe.
Archīas, ae, Aulus Licinius, a Greek poet of Antioch, who became distinguished by this oration of Cicero.
argūmentum, i, n. [arguo], proof, mark, token; subject, foundation.
armātus, a, um, p. of armo, armed, equipped, furnished.
Armĕniŭs, ii, m., an Armenian.
ars, artis, f. [ἄρω "to fit"], a joining, skill in joining: a profession, art, faculty, conduct, a trick.
artĭ-fex, ĭcis, c., gender [ars+facio], an artist, maker, originator. Adj, skilful, ingenious.
ascisco, īvi, ītum, īscĕre, 3 v. a. [ad+scisco], to receive, admit, unite, gain over.
a-scrībo, psi, ptum, bĕre, 3 v. a. [ad+scribo], to add to in writing, to impute; register, enrol.

Asĭa, ae, f. Asia.
aspectus, ūs, m. [aspicio], a looking at; sight, appearance, aspect, form, mien.
as-servo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [ad+servo], to keep very much, preserve, observe.
a-sto, ĭti, ĭtum, āre, v. n. [ad+sto], to stand at, by or near; to counsel, aid.
Athēnae, ārum, f. Athens.
atqūe, conj. [ad+quae], and, and also; than, as. *Simul ac or atque,* as soon as.
at-tendo, di, tum, dĕre, 3 v. a. [ad+tendo], to bend, turn or direct to, consider, mind.
at-tingo, tĭgi, tactum, tingĕre, 3 v. a. and n. [ad+tango], to touch against, to touch upon, reach, arrive at, to be near to, to affect; to treat briefly, manage.
auctōrĭtas, ātis, f. [auctor], origin, source; will, pleasure, decision, power, competency, authority, estimation; warrant, credibility.
audĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, īre, 4 v. a. [akin, to the Lacon, ἀυς=οὐς], to hear, understand by hearing, to listen to.
Aulus, i, m., a Roman praenomen.
auris, is, f. [same root as "audio"] the ear.
aut, conj. [like autem akin to Gr. ἀυτάρ, Germ. auch and Gothic auk], or aut—aut, either—or, *non—aut,* neither—nor.
autem, conj. [au-tem v. aut]. But on the contrary, however, also, too, likewise.
aversus, a, um, p. of averto. Turned off or away, disinclined, alienated, opposed, hostile.

B

barbărus, a, um, adj. [akin to βάρβαρος and balbus, *stammering*], foreign, strange; uncultivated, ignorant, cruel, savage.
bello, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. n., to wage or carry on war; to fight, contend.
bellum, i. n. [fr. duo, *duellum;* bellum, videlicet quod duabus partibus de victoria contendentibus dimicatur], war, contention.
bĕnĕ, adv. comp. melius, sup. optime. [bonus], well, rightly, honourably, happily.
bĕnĕfĭcĭum, ii, n. [bene+facio], a service, kindness, favour, distinction, promotion.
bĕnignĭtas, ātis, f. affability, bounty, beneficence.
bestĭa, ae, f. a beast.
bŏnus, a, um, adj. comp, melior; sup. optimus; *good,* pleasant, right, beautiful, worthy, brave.

brĕvis, e, adj., short, little, small, narrow.
brĕvĭter, adv. [brevis], shortly, concisely, summarily.
Brūtus, i. m. [brutus, a, um, *heavy, stupid*]. A Roman cognomen.

C

călămĭtas, ātis, f. [calamus], loss, mischief, harm ; injury, disaster.
cantus, ūs, m. [cano], tone, sound ; song, melody ; an incantation.
Carbo, ōnis, m. [carbo, chalk]. A Roman cognomen in the gens Papiria.
carmen, ĭnis, n. [etym. doubtful], verse, song.
cārus, a, um, [fr. root *Καδ* in *Κῆδος*, care], dear, precious, beloved, esteemed.
Căto, ōnis, m., a cognomen of several celebrated Romans.
Cătulus, i, m., a Roman surname.
causa, ae, f. [caveo], that which is in question ; motive, opportunity, pretence ; *causā*, for the sake of, c. gen.
cēdo, cessi, cessum, ĕre, 3 v. n. and a. [akin to *χάζομαι*, to retire], to depart, abandon, yield ; prosper, result ; to grant, permit.
cĕlĕber, bris, bre, adj., crowded, populous ; frequent, numerous.
cĕlĕbrĭtas, ātis, f. [celeber], a multitude, crowd ; fame, renown.
cĕlĕbro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [celeber], to resort in crowds ; to frequent, to use, practice, employ ; solemnize, celebrate ; to honour, praise.
cĕlĕrĭtas, ātis, f. [celer], swiftness, speed, quickness.
cĕlĕrĭter, adv. [celer], quickly, speedily.
censĕo, ŭi, um, ēre, 2 v. a., to count or reckon, value, assess ; to give an account of one's property, to deem, resolve, decree.
censor, ōris, m. [censeo], a censor, a Roman magistrate, two were chosen every five, afterwards every one and a half years ; at first they had only charge of the property, but later the morals of the people came under their supervision.
census, ūs, m. [censeo], a registering and rating of Roman citizens and their property, property, possessions.
certe, adv. [certus], certainly, surely, really.
certo, adv. [certus], with certainty, of a truth, in fact, assuredly.
certus, a, um, [orig. a. p. of cerno], determined, resolved, trustworthy.
cetĕrus, a, um, adj., the other, the rest.
Chīus, a, um, Chian, Chii, orum, m. pl., inhabitants of Chios.
Cimbrĭcus, a, um, adj., Cimbrian.
circumscrībo, ĕre, ipsi, iptum, 3 v. a. [circum+scribo], to write around ; describe, define, limit, cheat.
civis, is, c. [Sanscr. Kshi. *to dwell*], a citizen.

cīvĭtas, ātis, f. [civis], the condition of a citizen ; state, citizenship.
clāmor, ōris, m. [clamo], a shout, cry ; applause ; clamour, complaint.
clārus, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscr. cru, *to hear*], clear, loud, distinct ; plain, brilliant, famous.
classis, is, f. a class ; forces, a fleet.
coelum, i. n. [akin Gr. *κοιλος*], heaven ; climate, air, sky.
cōgĭtate, adv. [cogitatus], considerately, deliberately.
cōgĭtātĭo, ōnis, f. [cogito], a deliberating, thought, reflection ; design, plan, project.
cognātĭo, ōnis, f. [cognatus], blood-relationship, kinship ; agreement, resemblance.
cognĭtĭo, ōnis, f. [cognosco], a knowing, knowledge, ; legal inquiry, recognition.
collēgĭum, ĭi, n. [collega], colleagueship ; guild, corporation, fraternity.
col-lŏco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [con+loco], to place, dispose, invest ; to arrange.
cŏlō, cŏlŭi, cultum, cŏlĕre, 3 v. a. [akin to Sanscr. *Kshi* to dwell], to abide, to inhabit, to cultivate, till ; practise, pursue, cherish.
Cŏlŏphon, ōnis, m., one of the twelve Ionian cities in Lydia, celebrated for its cavalry.
cŏm-es, ĭtis, c. [cum+eo.], a companion, associate, comrade, partner ; guardian.
commĕmŏrātĭo, ōnis, f. [com+memoro], a mentioning, a recounting.
commendātĭo, ōnis, f. [commendo], a commendation, praise.
commodo, adv. [commodus], just in time, seasonably.
com-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2 v. a. [cum+moveo], to agitate violently ; disturb, excite.
com-mūnis, e, adj. [cum+munis], serving together, common, ordinary, general.
commūnĭter, adv. [communis], commonly, jointly, generally, together.
commutātus, a, um, p. of commuto—wholly altered or changed, converse, interchanged.
com-prŏbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [con+probo], to approve thoroughly, assent to ; prove, test.
con-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3 v. n. and a. [con+cedo], to depart ; yield, give place to, to accede, agree, allow, forgive.
concĭlĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [concilium], to unite, make friendly ; procure, provide.
concĭo, ōnis, f. [contr. fr. conventio], a coming together, a meeting ; a speech.

concĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. intens. [concieo], to set in violent motion; stir up, arouse, excite.
condĭtĭo, ōnis, f. [condo], a putting together, situation, condition, rank, agreement.
con-fĕro, contŭli, collātum, conferre, 3 v. a. [con+fero], to bring together, collect, contribute, join, connect; defer; betake. Conferre se, to betake one's self.
con-fīdo, sus sum, dĕre, 3 v. n. [con+fido], to trust confidently; rely upon, to be assured of.
confirmātio, ōnis, f. [confirmo], an establishing, encouragement; an assertion.
con-firmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [con+firmus], to make firm; establish, to encourage, to affirm, prove.
con-fĭtĕor, fessus sum, fĭtēri, 2 v. dep. [con+fateor], to fully acknowledge, own, grant.
con-formo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [con+formo], to form, shape; mould.
con-quĭesco, ēvi, ētum, escĕre, 3 v. n. [con+quiesco], to be completely at rest, to be idle, to settle down, abate, repose.
con-sĕcro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [con+sacro], to dedicate, deify; devote.
con-servo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [con+servo], to keep thoroughly, retain, preserve, observe, keep.
consĭlĭum, ĭi, n, [consulo], deliberation, counsel; resolution, plan, purpose; discretion.
con-sisto, stĭtĭ, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3 v. n. and a. [con+sisto], to make to stand; to stand, to take up a position, rest, settle; agree.
con-stĭtuo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3 v. a. [con+statuo], to place together, place, build, establish, arrange, appoint, determine, agree upon.
con-sto, stĭtĭ, stātum, stāre, 1 v. n. [con+sto], to stand together, to be consistent with, agree, remain immoveable, firm; to exist, to consist in.
consŭētūdo, ĭnis, f. [con+suesco], custom, habit, use, usage; companionship, familiarity, conversation.
consul, ŭlis, m. [con+*sal*, root of salio, I leap], a consul.
consŭlātus, ūs, m. [consul], the office of a consul, consulate, consulship.
con-tĕgo, xi, ctum, gĕre, 3 v. a. [con+tego], to cover up, preserve, keep.
con-temno, psi, ptum, nĕre, 3 v. a., to esteem lightly, despise, disdain.
con-tendo, di, tum, dĕre, 3 v. a. and n. [con+tendo], to stretch out, to hurl; exert, to pursue earnestly, ask, assert; to contrast.

contentĭo, ĭōnis, f. [contendo], a straining violently, exertion, effort; contest, dispute; contrast.
contĭnens, entis, p. of contineo, temperate, moderate; adjacent, contiguous, connected.
con-tingo, tĭgi, tăctum, tingĕre, 3 v. a. and n. [con+tango], to touch on all sides, to touch; to attain, reach; fall to one's lot (rare), to turn out.
con-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4 v. n. and a. [con+venio], to come together, assemble; address, accost, summon before a tribunal; to join, accord, harmonize.
Res convenit or impers. convenit; it is agreed upon, suits; suitable, appropriate.
conventĭo, ōnis, f. [convenio], an assembly, a meeting; an agreement, covenant, compact.
con-vīcĭum, ĭi, n. [akin to vox], a violent noise, cry; contention, wrangling; insult.
con-vīvĭum, ĭi, n. [con+vivo], a living together; a feast, entertainment.
cōpĭa, ae, f. [cum+ops], ability, might; fulness, abundance; wealth, riches; milit, t. t.; forces, troops.
cōpĭōsus, a, um, adj. [copia], rich, abounding.
Cordŭba, ae, f. a town of Spain, on the river Baetis, now Cordova.
corpus, ŏris, n. [Sanscr. root, *klip, to make*], body, substance; the essential matter.
cor-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, 3 v. a. [con+rumpo], to break completely, to destroy; corrupt, mar; entiçe, mislead, bribe; to tamper with, trouble, interrupt.
Crassus, i, m., a family name in the gens Licinia.
crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3 v. n. and a. [akin to Sanscr. *crat, belief*], to put faith in; to believe, think, be of opinion; to entrust, lend.
cresco, crēvi, cretum, crescĕre, 3 v. n. [prps. akin to Sanscr. *sri, to go*], to come forth, grow, spring, be born, thrive, increase, prosper, rise.
crīmĭnor, ātus sum, āri, 1 v. dep. [crimen], to accuse of crime, impeach; object to.
crŭcĭātus, ūs, m. [crux], torture, tormenting; anxious care.
cum, adv. and conj. [akin to Sanscr. *sa, sam*], while, when; as, since. Cum—tum; both—and; not only—but also.
cum. prep. c. Abl. with, together, along with; in, amongst, at.
cunctus, a, um, adj. [contr. fr. conjunctus], all united into one whole, all together, all, entire.
cŭpĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, ĕre, 3 v. a. [Sanscr. *kup, to be angry*], to desire with passion, to long for a thing, desire, wish; to favour, to be interested in.
cur [contr. fr. *quare*], for what reason, why, for what purpose.

cūra, ae, f. [*quaero, the enquiring thing*], trouble, solicitude, pains; charge, oversight.
currĭcŭlum, i, n. [curro], that which serves for running, a race-course; a race, career, course.
Cȳzĭcēni, ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Cyzicum, a town of Mysia.

D

damnātĭo, ōnis, f. [damno], condemnation.
de, prep. c. Abl., a going out of or a departure from any fixed point; from, out of, concerning; after.
dē-bĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2 v. a. [de+habeo], to have from a person; *owe*, to be indebted, to be bound, *one* ought.
dē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3 v. n. to go away, withdraw; to yield, forego.
Decimus, i. m. A Roman praenomen.
dĕcŏro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [decus], to decorate, adorn, embellish, beautify.
dē-dĭcō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [de+dico], to give out tidings; to affirm, consecrate.
dē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3 v. a. [de+do], to put away from, to give up; devote, apply.
dē-fendo, di, sum, dĕre, 3 v. a. [de+fendo], to ward off, repel, avert; guard, support, maintain.
dē-fero, tŭli, lātum, ferre, 3 v. a. [de+fero], to bear away, bring down; transfer, deliver; report, announce; denounce.
dē-fĕtiscor, fessus sum, fĕtisci, 3 v. dep. [de+fatiscor], to become tired out, wearied, faint.
dē-fīnĭo, īvi, ītum, īre, 4 v. a. [de+finio], to bound off, to limit, define, determine, terminate, finish,
dēlectātĭo, ōnis, f. [delecto], delighting; pleasure, enjoyment.
dēlecto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. intens. [delicio], to seduce; to delight, please, amuse.
dēlūbrum, i, n. [de+luo], that which affects a moral cleansing; a temple, shrine.
dēnĭque, adv. [prob. for *deinque*], and thereupon, and then; at last, at length; briefly; therefore.
dē-pravo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [de+pravus], to prevent, distort, disfigure; corrupt.
de-sīdĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [de+root *sid*, akin to ΕΙΔΩ] to look eagerly for; long for; regret, lose.
dē-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum, ĭcĕre, 3 v. n. and a. [de+specio], to look down upon, despise, disdain.
dē-sum, fŭi, esse, [de+sum], to be away, to be absent, fail, be wanting.
dē-traho, xi, ctum, hĕre, 3 v. a. [de+traho], to draw off, to remove, to lower, disparage.

dē-vinco, vīci, victum, vincĕre, 3 v. a. [de+vinco], to conquer completely, overcome, subdue.
dīco, xi, ctum, ĕre, 3 v. a. [root DIC.=Sanscr. *dic*, and Gr. *ΔEIK*, in *δείκνυμι*; whence *digitus*], to show forth; to declare, name, appoint, celebrate.
dĭes, ēi, m. and f. [root DIV. *to shine*], day; In dies, daily.
dif-fĭcĭlis, e, [dis+facilis], hard, difficult; morose, obstinate.
dignĭtas, ātis, f. [dignus], a being worthy, merit; desert; grandeur, authority, office.
dignus, a, um, adj. [*i.e.*, DIC—nus, Sanscr. DIC *to show*], pointed out; worthy, suitable, fitting, becoming, proper.
dīlĭgentĭa, ae, f. [diligo], carefulness, earnestness, attention; economy.
dī-lĭgo, lexi, lectūm, lĭgĕre, 3 v. a. [dis+*lego, to gather*], to distinguish by selecting, to value, esteem, love.
dīmĭcātĭo, ōnis, f. [dimico], a fight, encounter, struggle, contest.
dī-mĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. n. [dis+mico], to move rapidly, to fight, struggle, contend, strive.
dī-mitto, mīsi, missum, mĭttĕre, 3 v. a. [dis+mitto], to send different ways; to send apart or out; discharge, release.; abandon, forego.
dĭscĭplīna, ae, f. [disco], instruction, teaching; learning, knowledge; custom, habit.
dis-sēmĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a [dis+semen]' to spread abroad, sow, scatter.
dissĭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [dissimilis], to represent a thing unlike or different from itself; to dissemble, hide, conceal, keep secret, disguise.
dīvīnus, a, um, adj. [divus], belonging to a deity, divine, heavenly.
do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, 1 v. a. [Sanscr. root *dâ*, Greek *ΔΩ*] to give, grant, concede, bestow, resign; to devote; to tell, announce.
doctrīna, ae, f. [doceo], teaching, instruction; erudition, learning.
doctus, a, um, p. of doceo—learned, versed, skilled; shrewd, subtle.
dŏmestĭcus, a, um, adj. [domus]. of or belonging to the house, familiar, native, private.
dŏmĭcĭlĭum, ĭi, n. [domus], a habitation, abode.
dŏmus, alternating between 2nd and 4th declensions, f. [Sanscr. dama, Gr. *δόμοϛ*, fr. *δέμείν, to build*], a house, dwelling, home.
dōnō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [donum], to give as a present, to present, bestow, confer; remit, forgive.
dōnum, i, n. [do, like Sanscr. *dâ, I give*], a gift, present; a votive offering.

Drūsus, i, m. a Roman cognomen in the Livinian family.
dŭbĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. and n. intens [duo], to waver between two, to waver in opinion; to hesitate, doubt.
dūco, xi, ctum, cĕre, 3 v. a. [akin to Sanscr. *dhu, to draw out*], to lead, conduct, draw; command, receive, admit; allure, consider.
dulcēdo, ĭnis, f, [dulcis], sweetness, flavour; pleasantness, agreeableness.
dūrus, a, am, adj. [akin to Sanscr. *dhri, to bear*], to support, endure; hard, harsh; raw; rough, stern; difficult, adverse.
dux, dŭcis, c. [duco], a guide; leader, commander.

E

e, or ex, prep. with abl. out of, from, after; in conformity with; in, on, at,
ef-fĕro, extŭli, ēlatum, effĕre, 3 v. a. [ex+fero], to bring out; to carry out; bring forth, produce; to republish; to exalt, raise.
effĭgĭes, ēi, f. [effingo], imitation, likeness, a portrait; an image or statue.
egō, I; with suffix *met*, I myself.
e-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3 v. a. [ex+jacio], to cast or throw out, eject, expel.
ejus-modi, gen. of is, ea, id, and modus, i. m. manner, and = of that sort or kind.
ĕnim, conj. for; truly, certainly.
Ennĭus, ĭi, m. The father of Roman epic poetry, born at Rudiae, in Calabria, 515, died 585, A. U. C.
eōdem, adv. [idem], to the same place, thither, to the same end.
ĕpĭgramma, ătis, n. an inscription.
ergō, conj. [akin to vergo], proceeding from, in consequence of,
ē-rĭpĭo, ĭpŭi, eptum, ĭpĕre, 3 v. a. [ex+rapio], to snatch out, carry off; remove, deprive of.
erro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. n. and a. to wander, rove, err; mistake.
ērŭdĭō, īvĭ, or ĭi, ītum, īre, 4 v. a. [ex+rudis], to free from rudeness; cultivate, educate, instruct.
ērudītus, a, um, p. of erudio, learned, experienced, accomplished.
et, conj. and; too, likewise, even. Et,—Et, both—and.
ĕt-ĕnĭm, conj. for, truly, because that, since.
ĕt-ĭam, conj. and also, and furthermore, yet, even; constantly, again and again.
ex-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 2 v. n. and a. [ex+cedo], to go, retire; overstep, rise above; surpass.

excellens, entis, p. of excello, high, lofty; distinguished, superior, surpassing.
excĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. intens [excio], to call out or forth; to summon, raise, arouse, kindle.
ex-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, cŏlĕre, 3 v. a. [ex+colo], to tend very much, to cultivate, till, work; to improve, adorn, polish, perfect.
exemplum, i, n. [eximo], that which is taken out, a sample; pattern, model, a way, manner.
ex-ercĕo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, 2 v. a. [ex+arceo], to thrust or drive out; overlook, superintend; employ, practise; disturb.
exercĭtātio, ōnis, f. [exercito], exercise, practice.
exercĭtus, ūs, m. [exerceo], exercise; a trained body of men, an army.
exĭgŭus, a, um, [exigo], exactly measured, small, little, petty, poor; mean.
exĭmĭe, adv. [eximius], exceedingly, uncommonly, excellently.
exĭmĭus, a, um, adj. [eximo], taken out from a mass, excepted; distinguished.
ex-istĭmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [ex+aestimo], to judge, consider, think, esteem.
ex-orno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [ex+orno], to fit out; furnish; embellish, adorn.
ex.pĕto, īvī or ĭi, ītum, ĕre, 3 v. a. [ex+peto], to long for, seek after, aspire to, desire; to reach.
expressus, a, um, p. of exprimo, clearly exhibited, prominent, distinct, manifest, clear.
exsĭlĭum, ĭi, n. [exsul], banishment; place of exile, retreat.
ex-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3 v. n., to step out or forth; emerge, appear; to be, or exist.
exspectātĭo, ōnis, f. [*spec.* root of specto], an expecting, looking for, anticipation.
ex-sto, no pf. nor sup. **-āre,** 1 v. n. [ex+sto], to stand out or forth, to appear, exist.

F

făcĭlĭs, e, adj. [facio], easy to be done, easy; of persons—ready, quick; of character—complaisant, affable; of fortune—favorable.
făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3 v. a. and n.; (in the pass. fio, factus sum, fiĕri), to make, produce, perform; represent, practise, exercise; to offer sacrifice. Imper. fac.
făcultas, ātis, f. [facilis], capability, power, means; abundance, riches.
fāma, ae, f. = φήμη, the talk of the multitude, report, saying, tradition.

fămĭlĭāris, e, adj. [familia], of or belonging to servants, domestic, household; intimate, friendly.
făteor, fassus sum, fătēri, 2 v. dep. [fari], to confess, discover, show.
fauces, ium, (Abl. sing. fauce), f. [akin to Gr. φαγεῖν, *to eat*], the upper part of the throat, the gullet, jaws; the windpipe; a defile, pass.
fĕrē, adv. [fero], within a little, nearly, almost; about, usually.
fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre. v. a. and n. irreg. [akin to φέρω], to bear, carry, lead, set in motion, carry off; produce, yield, acquire; suffer, tolerate; report, relate; to vote, offer, propose.
festus, a, um, adj. [akin to φαίνω, hence *bright*], of or belonging to holidays, solemn, festal; jubilant, joyous.
fĭdes, ĕi, f. [fido], trust, faith, confidence, belief; faithfulness, honesty, sincerity, protection; assistance; credit.
fīlĭus, ĭi, m. [Gr. *φυ—procreated*], a son.
fīnis, is, f. [for fid–nis from findo], a boundary, limit; pl. borders, territory; end, purpose, design.
flāgĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [root FLAG, whence flagro], to demand hotly; entreat, solicit, ask; accuse.
flecto, xi, xum, ctĕre, 3 v. a. and n. [Gr. πλέκω, to turn], to bend, bow, turn; to move, persuade, soften; go, march.
foedĕrātus, a, um, adj. [akin to *fido*], leagued together, allied.
foedus, ĕris, n. [cf. *foederatus*], a trusting, a league, compact, agreement.
fons, fontis, [acc. toVar. and Fest. fr. *fundo*, but acc. to Pott, akin to Gr. χέω], a pouring forth; that which pours itself forth, hence—a fountain; source, cause.
fŏrensis, e, adj. [forum], belonging to the forum, forensic, public.
fŏris, adv. out of doors; abroad, without; from without.
forte, adv. by chance; perhaps.
fortis, e, adj. courageous, brave; strong, powerful.
fortuna, ae, f. [lengthened form of fors], chance, hap, luck, fate, prosperity; misfortune; goods, possessions.
fortunatus, a, um, p. of fortuno, prospered, prosperous; happy, wealthy.
fŏrum, i, n, and **fŏrus, i, m,** [akin to Gr. Πορ-ός, "a passage"], a market-place, forum, mart.
frango, frēgi, fractūm, frangĕre, 3 v. a. [akin to ῥήγνυμι, "to break"], to break in pieces, shiver; to subdue, diminish, violate; to grind, bruise.
frĕquentĭa, ae, f. [frequens], a numerous concourse, multitude, crowd, throng.
fructus. ūs, m. [fruor], enjoyment; fruit, produce, profit, income.

fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3 v. a. [akin to χέω], to pour, pour out, shed, to cast, make by melting; display; utter; wet; to bring forth, produce.
Furius, ii, m., a Roman Gentile name.

G

Găbīnĭus, ii, a Roman Gentile name.
Gallus, i, m., a Roman cognomen.
gens, gentis, f. [gigno], a begetting; that which is begotten; a house, embracing several families united together by a common name and by certain religious rites; a family, race, nation.
gĕnus, ĕris, n. = γένος [whereas *gens* is of pure Latin origin], birth, descent, origin, race; offspring, child, posterity; sort, kind, quality.
gero, gessi, gestūm, gĕrĕre, 3 v. a. [etym. dub], to bear, carry, wear; bring forth, produce; entertain, cherish; behave, conduct one's self; manage, wage, rule.
glōrĭa, ae, f. [akin to *clarus*, from an obsolete *cluo*, Gr. κλύω], glory, fame, renown, ambition, pride, vaunting.
Graecia, ae, f., Greece.
Graecus, a, um, adj., Greek, Grecian. Graeci, orum. m., Greeks.
grātĭa, ae, f. [gratus], favour, esteem, regard, friendship, love; charm, beauty, agreeableness; courtesy, service; gratias habere or agere, *to give thanks.*
Gratĭus, ii, m., name of a Roman gens.
grātŭĭto, adv. [gratus], without pay or profit, for nought, gratuitously.
grăvĭs, e, adj. [Gr. βαρύς, opp. to levis], heavy, weighty, burdensome; grievous, painful.
gusto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [akin to γεύω], to take a little taste; partake, enjoy.

H

habĕo, ŭī, ĭtum, ēre, 2 v. a. and n. [root HAB, akin to ἅπτω, and so lit. *to grasp*], to have, keep, hold, possess, cherish, entertain; to treat, use, esteem, consider; to utter, pronounce, prepare, perform, cause, make, do.
habĭtus, ūs, m. [habeo], condition, plight, habit, deportment, appearance; dress, attire; quality, nature, character.
haurĭo, hausi, haustum, haurīre, 4 v. a. [akin to ἀρύω, *to draw* or *drag*], to draw up or out, to draw; to borrow, derive, draw, drink in; to drain, spill, shed; to devour, consume, exhaust.

Hĕraclēa or **Heraclīa, ae,** f. Heraclea, a seaport of Lucania, on the river Siris (now Policoro).
Hērăclīensis, e, adj. [Heraclea], Heraclian; Heracliensis, is, c., an Heraclian.
hērēdĭtas, ātis, f. [heres], heirship; an inheritance.
hīc, haec, hoc [from the pronominal root I, whence also comes *is*, with the demonstr. suffix *ce*], this, this one. Pers. pron. he, she, it. Hoc. Abl., on this account, for this reason.
hīc [hic], in this place, here; in this matter herein.
Hispāni, orum, m., the Spaniards.
Hŏmērus, i, m., the Greek poet Homer.
hŏmo, ĭnis, c. [humus, *the one pertaining to the ground*], a human being; a man or woman.
hŏnestas, ātis, f. [honestus], honourableness, reputation, respectability; probity, integrity; beauty.
hŏnestus, a, um, adj. [honor], honourable, distinguished, respectable, noble, worthy, fine.
hŏnor or **hŏnos, ōris,** m., repute, esteem; dignity, office, preferment; recompense; charm.
hortātūs, ūs, m. [akin to *ὄρνυμι, I stir up*], incitement, encouragement, exhortation.
Hortensĭus, ĭi, m. Hortensius, a celebrated orator.
hortor, ātus sum, āri, 1 v. dep. [akin to *ὄρνυμι*], to strongly urge, incite, cheer, encourage.
hospĭtĭum, ĭi, n. [hospes], hospitality; a lodging, quarters.
hostis, is, m. [akin to Sanscr. *ghas, to eat*], the eater; the stranger, foreigner; an enemy.
hūmānĭtas, ātis, f. [humanus], human nature or condition, humanity; kindness, politeness; good-breeding, liberal education, elegance of manners.
hŭmĭlis, e, adj. [humus], low, small, slight; base, humble, poor, insignificant.

I

ĭbi, adv. [root I, is], there, in that place; thereupon; just there.
īdem, ĕădem, ĭdem, [root I, whence is, and suffix *dem*], the same, the same person; at once, also.
ĭgĭtur, conj., therefore, then, accordingly.
Ilĭas, ădis, f., the Iliad.
ille, a, ud, [perh. fr. *is*], that; that famous one, that man; as Subst. he, she, it, they; hic - - - ille, this - - - that, the latter - - - the former.
il-lustrĭs, e, adj. [in+lustris], greatly illuminated, bright, distinct, evident; famous, distinguished.

ĭmāgo, ĭnis, f. [root IM, whence imitor], likeness, picture, statue; conception, thought; similitude, comparison; semblance, appearance.
ĭmĭtor, ātus sum, āri, 1 v. dep. [cf. imago], to portray, copy; to imitate, counterfeit.
im-mānis, e, adj. [in and Sanscr. *mâ, to measure*], not to be measured; monstrous, enormous; frightful, inhuman, fierce, savage.
immo [akin to *imus*, and so *on the under side*], on the contrary, no indeed; by all means; yes indeed.
impĕrātor, ōris, m. [impero], a commander-in-chief, general; leader, director.
impĕrĭum, ĭi, n. [impero], a command, direction; authority, sway, sovereignty; chief command.
impĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. and n. [in+paro], to order, enjoin; govern, rule.
impertio, īvi or ĭi, ītum, īre (also in the dep. form *impertiri*), 4 v. a. [in+partio], to bestow a share on another, to share, impart.
impĕtro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [in+patro], to accomplish, effect; obtain, procure.
impĕtus, ūs, m. [impeto], an assault, attack; internal pressure, impulse.
in, prep. with Abl. in, within; at this moment, under, during; with Acc. into, within, to, after, according to, as to, about, among.
in-cendo, di, sum, dĕre, 3 v. a. [in and root CAN, akin to καίω], to put fire in, burn, kindle; inflame, incite, arouse, irritate.
inchŏo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a., to lay the foundation of, begin, commence.
incĭtāmentum, i, n. [incito], inducement, incentive, allurement.
in-cŏlumis, e, adj. [in+columis], unimpaired, safe, sound, entire, whole.
in-crēdĭbĭlĭs, e, adj. [in+credo], that cannot be believed, incredible, extraordinary, unparalleled.
inde, adv. [root I + de], from that place, thence; thereupon, then.
in-dīco, xi, ctum, cĕre, 2 v. a. [in+dico], to proclaim, publish; order, enjoin.
infirmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [in+firmus], to weaken, shake, annul, make void.
infĭtĭor, ātus sum, āri, 1 v. dep. [in+fateor], not to confess, deny, disown.
in-flo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [in+flo], to blow into, puff up, inflate.

in-formo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. and n. [in+formo], to shape, mould; describe, sketch, tell.
ingĕnĭum, ĭi, n. [in+gigno], nature, character; disposition, inclination, natural capacity, talents, ability.
in-grĕdĭor, ssus sum, di, 3 v. dep. [in+gradior], to go into, enter upon, engage; begin, commence; walk, advance.
in-nŭmĕrābĭlis, e, adj. [in+numerabilis], countless, innumerable.
inquam or inquĭo, inquis, &c., defect. verb, to say.
inscrībo, psi, ptum, bĕre, 3 v. a. [in+scribo], to write upon, exhibit, show, mark, ascribe, assign.
in-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, sĭdēre, 2 v. a. and n. [in+sedeo], to be seated, stamped in, settle in, sit upon; to occupy.
in-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3 v. a. [in+statuo], to put, place; build, construct; ordain, decree; begin, undertake; educate, train.
in-tĕger, gra, grum, adj. [in+tango], untouched, unhurt, sound, whole, unchanged; solid, healthy.
inter, prep. with Acc. [in+ter], between, amid, in, amongst; during.
intĕr-eo, ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. n. [inter+eo], to go amongst, to be lost amongst; die, perish.
inter-fĭcĭo, ēci, ectum, ĭcĕre, 3 v. a. [inter+facio], to destroy, consume; kill, slay.
inter-im, adv. [inter+root of is], in the meantime, meanwhile; occasionally, now and then.
inter-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. irreg. [inter+sum], to be between, present, among, differ, come between.
inter-vallum, i, n. [inter+vallum], space between, interval, distance; intermission, difference.
in-tŭĕor, ĭtus sum, ēri, 2 v. dep. [in+tueor], to look towards, see, regard, observe, consider, look at.
in-ūsĭtātus, a, um, adj. [in+usitatus], unusual. uncommon, extraordinary.
in-vĕnĭo, ēni, entum, enīre, 4 v. a. [in+venio], to come upon, light upon, find; procure, set; discover, devise, invent.
i-pse, a, um, [is+suffix *pse*], self, very, identical; himself, herself, itself; just, very, precisely.
ir-rēpo, psi, no sup., **ĕre,** 3 v. n. [in+repo], to go slowly, crawl; creep in unawares, steal in.
is, ea, id [akin to Sanscr. pronominal root I], this, that; the same, such. Also pers. pron. he, she, it.
iste, a, ud [Sanscr. TO *this*], this of yours, this; that of yours, that; such. Also pers. pron. he, she, it.
ĭta, adv. [is], in this way or manner, thus, so; just so, yes, hence, for this reason; greatly, excessively.
Itălĭa, ae, f. Italy; **Italicus, a, um,** Italian.

ĭtăque, conj. [ita + que], and thus, and so, hence, therefore, consequently.
ĭtem, adv. [is], so, even so, just so, likewise, besides, moreover.

J

jăcĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2 v. n. [root JAC, akin to Sanscr. *yâ, to go*], to lie; to lie ill or dead, lie low or in ruins; to be feeble; to be cast down.
jam, adv. [is], at that time, then; at this time, now, already, accordingly. *Jam non,* now not, no longer. *Quum jam, jam ut,* when now, now when. *Jam pridem,* long since.
jŭbĕo, ssi, ssum, bēre, 2 v. a. [Sanscr. YU, to bind], to order, bid; wish, request, exhort; approve, sanction.
jucundus, a, um, adj. [akin to *jocus* and *juvo*], pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing.
jūdex, ĭcis, c, [judico], a judge; umpire.
jūdĭcĭālis, e [judicum], of a court or trial, judicial.
jūdĭcĭum, ĭi, n. [judex], a judicial enquiry, trial; judgment, opinion, discernment.
jū-dĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. n. and a. [jus + dico], to judge, determine, decide, pass sentence; deem, consider, settle.
Julĭus, i, m., a Roman Gentile name.
jūs, jūris, n. [akin to Sanscr. YU, to bind], that which joins, law, statute law, legal right, authority. Jure, justly.
jusjūrandum, jurisjurandi, n. [jus + juro], an oath.

L

Laelĭus, i, m. a Roman Gentile name.
largĭor, ītus sum, īri, 4 v. dep. [largus], to give bountifully, bestow, confer, grant.
Lătīnus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Latium, Latin.
Lătĭum, ii, n. [etym. unknown, but prob. *lateo, I lie hid,* Ovid], Latium.
laudo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [laus], to praise, extol, commend; adduce, quote.
lectus, a, um, p. of lego, laid or put together, gathered, collected; chosen, picked, excellent.
lēgātus, i, m. [lego], an ambassador; an imperial lieutenant.
lēgĭtĭmus, a, um, adj. [lex], pertaining to law, legal; right, just, proper.
lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, lĕgĕre, 3 v. a. [λέγω] to lay together, to steal; select; observe, view; to read, peruse.
Lentŭlus, i, m., a cognomen in the gens Cornelia.

lĕvis, e, adj. [akin to Gr. ἐλαχύς], lightly moving or springing; light, slight, quick; fickle; mild.
lĕvĭtas, ātis, f. [lĕvis], moveableness, lightness, fickleness, frivolity.
lĕvo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [lĕvis], to make light, ease, take away, diminish, impair.
lex, lēgis, f. [lego], that which is read, a bill; a law; enactment, covenant.
lĭbellus, i, m. [dim. of liber], inner bark of a tree; a book, pamphlet; lampoon, libel.
lĭbens, tis, adj. [libet], willing, glad, cheerful.
lĭbenter, adv. [libens], willingly, gladly, with pleasure.
līber, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [akin to Sanscr. *lubh, to desire*], free, unconfined, unshackled.
lībĕre, adv. [liber], freely, frankly, openly.
līber, eri, m. [Sanscr. *lubh*, to desire], the desired one, a child.
lībĕrālis, e, adj. [liber], of a free man; decorous, gentlemanly, bountiful, generous, liberal.
Lĭcĭnĭus, i, m., a Roman Gentile name.
lĭtĕrātus, a, um, adj. [litera], marked with letters; learned, liberally educated.
lĭttera or **lĭtera, ae,** f. [lino], a letter, handwriting; pl. a letter, epistle; sciences, letters.
lĭtura, ae, f. [lino], a blotting out, a blot, blur, erasure, alteration.
Lŏcrenses, ium, m. (sc. incolae), Locrians.
lŏcus, i, m. [prob. akin to root λεχ, *to place*], a place, position, passage, matter, occasion.
longĭuscŭlus, a, um, adj. [dim. of longior], rather long.
longus, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscr. *dirgha, long*], long; tedious, remote.
lŏquor, cūtus sum, qui, 3 v. dep. [akin to Sanscr. *lap, to speak*], to speak, tell, utter.
Lūcullus, i, m., a family name of the gens Licinia.
lūdus, i, m. [akin to Gr. λύω], a play, game; public games, sport.
lūmen, ĭnis, n. [luceo], that which shines, light; ornament.
lux, ūcis, f. [luceo], light, splendour, brightness, encouragement.

M

măgis, comp. adv. [cf. magnus], in a higher degree, more, rather.
magnus, a, um (comp. major, superl. maximus), [akin to Sanscr. *mah*, to be great], great, large, much, numerous; mighty, noble. Majores, um, ancestors.

Magnus, a Roman cognomen.
mālo, mālui, malle [magis+volo], to choose rather, prefer.
mălus, a, um (comp. pejor, pessimus), [akin to Sanscr. *mal, dirty,* Gr. *μέλας*], dirty, black, bad, evil; calamitous, unlucky, injurious.
mandātum, i, n. [mando], charge, injunction, order.
man-do, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [manus+do], to commit, enjoin, order, charge, consign.
mănŭbĭae, ārum, f. [manus], money obtained from the sale of booty, spoils, plunder.
mănus, ūs, f. [Sanscr. mâ, to measure], the measuring thing, the hand, force, work, multitude, handwriting, power.
Marcellus, i, m. [dim. of *marcus* and *so, a little hammer*], a Roman family name in the Plebeian gens Claudia.
măre, is, n. [akin to Sanscr. vâri, *water*], the sea.
Marius, i, m. [*mas, a male*], the name of a Roman gens.
marmor, ŏris, n. [*μαρμαίρω, to sparkle, the sparkling thing*], marble.
Mars, tis, m. [perh. fr. same root as *mors, death*], Mars.
Maxĭmus, i, m., Q. Fabius Maximus, surnamed Cunctator.
mĕdĭŏcrĭs, e, adj. [medius], middling, ordinary, tolerable, moderate.
mĕdĭŏcrĭter, adv. [medius], moderately, tolerably; calmly.
mĕmŏrĭa, ae, f. [memor], the faculty of remembering; recollection, memory; narration.
mens, mentis, f. [Sanscr. *ma, to measure, the measuring thing*], the mind, intellect, reason.
mer-ces, ēdis, f. [merx+cedo], hire, pay, reward; rent, revenue.
Mĕtellus, i, m. [*metellus, a hired servant*], a cognomen of the gens Caecilia.
mĕus, a, um [me], my own, my, mine.
minor, minime, cf. parvus.
Mĭthrĭdātĭcus, a, um, adj. Mithridatic, belonging to Mithridates, king of Pontus.
Mĭtylenaeus, a, um, adj. of Mitylene, capital of Lesbos.
mŏdĕrātus, a, um, p. of modero and moderor; observing moderation, moderate.
mŏdestus, a, um, adj. [modus], unassuming, sober, modest, discreet.
mŏdo, only, merely, just now. Non modo - - - sed or verum etiam; not only - - - but also; dum modo, provided that.
mŏdus, i, m. [cf. mens], a measure, size, extent, limit.
mŏlestus, a, um, [akin to Gr. *μολις*], troublesome, annoying, grievous; affected.
mŏnŭmentum, i, n. [moneo], a memorial, record; sepulchral monument.

mŏrĭor, mortŭus sum, mori [Sanscr. root *mar*, to destroy], to die.
mors, mortis, f. [cf. morior], death.
mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2 v. a., to move, set in motion, influence, ponder.
multus, a, um, adj., much, many, general. Comp. plus, super, plurimus.
mūnĭcĭpĭum, ĭi, n. [municeps], a free town, particularly in Italy, possessing the right of Roman citizenship, and generally the right of voting, but governed by its own laws.
mūnus, ĕris, n. [mâ, *to measure*], an office, function; work, service, present.
Musa, ae, f. [MAN, *eager desire*], a muse, a song, a poem.

N

nam, conj. But, though, on the contrary, indeed, *for*.
nanciscor, nactus sum, nancisci, 3 v. dep. a. [root NAC, *to obtain*], to get, obtain, bind, meet with.
nascor, nātus sum, nasci, 3 v. dep. n. [root GNA, *to beget*], to be born, grow, be produced.
nătūra, ae, f. [nascor], the nature, nature, natural disposition, character, element or essence.
nāvālis, e, adj. [navis], belonging to a ship, naval.
nē, adv. and conj., not, that not, lest. Ne quidem.—, not even.
nĕ, enclitic conj., whether. Untranslated in direct questions.
Nĕāpŏlītāni, ōrum, m., the Neapolitans.
nĕglĭgens, entis, p. of negligo, heedless, careless, indifferent; improvident.
nĕg-lĭgo, exi, ectum, ĭgĕre, 3 v. a. and n. [nec+lego], to not heed, disregard, overlook.
nĕgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [nec+aio], to say "no," deny, refuse, hinder.
neque or nec [nec+que], and not, also not, indeed, moreover, further. Neque—neque, neither—nor.
nescĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, īre, 4 v. a. [ne+scio], not to know, to be ignorant.
nec-nĕ, conj., nor, not.
nihil, n. indecl. [ne+hilum = filum, *not a thread*], nothing.
nĭmis, adv., too much, excessive, exceedingly.
nĭ-si, conj. [ni+si], except, save only, only, unless.
nōbĭlĭs, e, adj. [nosco], well known; famous, noted, renowned; *high-born*.
nōbĭlĭtas, ātis, f. [nobilis], celebrity, fame, repute, high birth, nobility, excellence.

nōlo, nōlŭi, nolle, v. irreg. [ne+volo], to not wish, to be unwilling.
nōmen, ĭnis, n. [nosco], a name, appellation.
nōmĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [nomen], to name, accuse, mention.
nōn, adv., not, non modo - - - non solum, not only - - - but also.
non-nĕ, adv. [non+ne], whether not, not?
non-nullus, a, um, adj. [non+nullus], some, several.
noster, stra, strum, Pron. poss. [nos], our, our own, ours.
nōtus. a, um, p. of nosco, known, noted.
nŏvus, a, um, adj. [akin to *νέος*], new, fresh, novel, strange, superlative, *novissimus*, the latest.
nox, noctis, f. [akin to Gr. *νύξ*], night; darkness.
nullus, a, um, adj. [ne+ullus], not any, none, no one.
nŭmĕrus, i, m. [Gr. *νέμω, the distributed thing*], a number, body, rank, place, measure.
Nŭmĭdĭcus, a, um, Numidian (*i.e.*, now Algerian).
nunquam or numquam, adv. [ne + umquam], at no time, never.
nūper, adv. [novus], newly, lately, recently.

O

ŏb-ĕo, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. n. and a. [ob+eo], to go or come to; go down, set, fall, die; to traverse, survey; to engage in, to encounter.
ōb-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3 v. a. [ob+jacio], to throw against, to present, taunt, to set or bring before.
ob-lecto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [ob+lacto, "*to allure towards*"], to delight, divert, please.
ob-lĭno, ēvi (rarely ivi), **ĭtum, ĭnĕre,** 3 v. a. [ob+lino], to daub, smear, bemire, befoul, defile.
ob-rŭo, ŭi, ŭtum, ŭĕre, 3 v. n. and a. [ob+ruo], to overthrow, overwhelm, strike down, cover over, overload.
obscūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [obscurus], to cover, cover over, darken, render invisible, cause to be forgotten.
ob-scūrus, a, um, adj. [ob+Sanscr.' SKU, *to conceal*], dark, darksome, dusky, shady, unintelligible, unknown.
Octāvĭus, i, m., the name of a Roman gens.
ōlim, adv. [*olle*, old form of *ille*], some time ago, formerly, once upon a time; in future, hereafter; long ago.
omnis, e, adj., all, every one, every.
opīnor, ātūs sum, āri, 1 v. dep. n. and a. [opinus], to think, suppose, imagine, hold an opinion.
ŏpĭ-tŭlor, ātus sum, āri, 1 v. dep. n. [*ops* + *tul*, root of tollo], to bring aid, help, succour, assist.

oppĭdum, n., a town.
ops, ŏpis, f. [N and Dat. sing., wanting; akin to Sanscr. AP, *to obtain*], power, might, strength, ability; property, substance, resources; aid, help, succour.
ōrātĭo, ōnis, f. [oro], a speech, language, harangue.
orbis, is,, m. [akin to *urbs*], a circle, orbit; orbis terrarum or terrae, the circle of the world or earth.
orno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [Sanscr. *chush, to adorn*], to adorn, ornament, set off, to bestow honour upon, furnish.
ōs, ōris, n. [akin to Sanscr. root *ac, to eat with*], the mouth; speech, face.
ostendo, di, sum and tum, dĕre, 3 v. a. [obs+tendo], to expose to view, show, to shew one's self, to appear, to represent.
ōtĭōsus, a, um, adj. [otium], at leisure, unoccupied; quiet, unconcerned.
ōtĭum, ĭi, n. [etym. dub], leisure, vacant time, freedom; rest, peace.

P

Pāpĭus, i, m., the name of a Roman gens.
pars, partis, f., a part, piece, portion, share; a task, duty, function; some.
partĭ-ceps, cĭpis, adj. [pars+capio], sharing, partaking; as subst., a partner.
parvus, a, um, adj. [akin to *pars*], comp. minor; super. minimus. small, little, brief, short.
păter, tris, m. [Sanscr. *pa, to feed*], a father, sire.
pătĭor, păssus sum, păti, 3 v. dep. [akin to Sanscr. root *badh, to harass*], to suffer, support, bear, allow, permit, submit.
paulus, a, um, adj. [same root as *παῦ-ρος*], little, small; as substantive *paulum*, i. n., a little. Paulo, adverbial Abl., by a little, somewhat.
pĕnĕtro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. and n. [PEN, whence *penitus, penates*], to place within, to enter, penetrate.
pĕnĭtus, adv. [cf. penetro], from within, deeply; far within.
per, prep. with the Acc. through, during, by means of; on account of, for the sake of.
per-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3 v. a. [per+capio], to take wholly, seize, get; comprehend, learn, understand.
pĕrĕgrīnor, ātus sum, āri, 1 v. dep. n. [peregrinus], to live in foreign parts, be abroad, roam.
pĕrĕgrīnus, a, um, adj. [pereger], strange, foreign, alien.
per-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3 v. a. [per+facio], to make up, finish, execute.
perfŭgĭum, ĭi, n. [perfugio], a shelter, refuge, retreat.

pĕrīcŭlum, i, n. [peritus], a trial, attempt, risk, danger, action.
per-multus, a, um, adj. [per+multus], very much, very many.
per-nocto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. n. [per+nox], to stay all night long, to pass the night.
per-sĕquor, cūtus and quūtus sum, qui, 3 v. dep. a. and n. [per+sequor], to follow perseveringly, follow after; pursue, execute, persecute, relate.
per-sŏno, ŭi, ĭtum, āre, 1 v. n. and a. [per+sono], to sound through, resound, call out.
per-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2 v. n. [per+teneo], to stretch, reach, extend, tend or lead to.
per-vĕnĭo, vēnī, ventum, vĕnīre, 4 v. n. [per+venio], to come quite to, reach, attain to, arrive at.
pĕto, īvi or ĭi, ītum, ĕre, 3 v. a. [akin to Sanscr. *pat*, "*to fly*"], to attack, fall upon; to seek, demand, take.
phĭlŏsŏphus, i, m. [sc. homo], a philosopher.
pīla, ae, f., a ball, playing ball.
pinguis, e, adj. [akin to Sanscr. *pjag, to grow*], fat, rich, fertile.
pĭus, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscr. root PU, *to purify*], pious, devout, just, kind,
plēnus, a, um, adj. [pleo, *to fill*], filled, full, abundant, abounding in.
Plōtĭus, i, m., a Roman Gentile name.
pŏēta, ae, m. [πωιέω], a maker; a poet.
pŏlĭo, īvi and ĭi, ītum, īre, 4 v. a., to smooth, furbish; adorn, refine.
pŏlītus, a, m, p. of polio, polished, refined, cultivated.
Pontus, i, m., the region about the Black Sea.
pŏpŭlus, i, m. [*ple, to fill*], a people; multitude, throng.
pos-sum, pŏtŭi, posse, v. n. irreg. [potis+sum], to be able, have power.
post, adv. and prep. [pone+est], adv. behind, backwards, afterwards, after; prep. with Acc. behind, after, inferior to.
postĕrus, a, um, adj. comp. posterior, superl. postremus and postumus, coming after, ensuing, later, next.
postĕrĭtas, ātis, f. [posterus], posterity; offspring.
pŏtĭus, adv. [adverbial neut. of potior], rather, preferably, more.
prae, adv. and praep. c. Abl. [akin to *pro*], adv. before in comparison with; prep. c. Abl., before, compared with.
praebĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ĕre, 2 v. a. [contr fr. praehibeo], to hold forth, to grant, furnish; surrender, to show, produce.
praeceptum, i, n. [praecipio], a maxim, rule; order, instruction.
prae-clārus, a, um, adj. [prae+clarus], very clear, very bright, splendid, noble, distinguished.

praeco, ōnis, m. [akin to praecia], a crier, herald, publisher.
praecōnĭum, i, n., office of a public crier; laudation, celebration.
praedĭcātĭo, ōnis, f. [praedico], a proclamation, commendation.
prae-dico, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [prae+dico], to cry in public, publish, proclaim; say, tell, relate; laud.
prae-dīco, xi, ctum, cĕre, 3 v. a. [prae+dico], to mention before; foretell, admonish, charge.
prae-dĭtus, a, um, adj. [prae+do], gifted, endowed, provided with.
praemĭum, ĭi, n. [prae+emo], profit derived from booty, advantage, reward.
prae-sentio, si, sum, tīre, 4 v. a. [prae+sentio], to feel or perceive beforehand, presage.
praesertim, adv. [prae+sero], especially, particularly.
praeter, adv. and prep. as adv., past, by, beyond, except, thereabouts; prep. c. acc., past, by, against, contrary to; besides, moreover.
praetĕr-ĕā, adv. [praeter+is], beyond this or that, moreover.
praetĕrĭtus, a, um, p. of praetereo, gone by, past, departed.
praetextātus, a, um, adj. [praetexta], furnished with a praetexta, clothed with the toga praetexta.
praetor, ōris, m. [praeo], a leader, chief; a praetor.
prīmus, a, um, adj., the first, alone; foremost, earliest, chief, distinguished, noble. Adv. v. primo, primum, prime, primiter, firstly, at first, first.
prin-ceps, ĭpis, adj. c. [primus+capio], first, chief, as subst. (sc. homo), chief, leader, head.
pro, prep. c. Abl. [akin to Sanscr. *pra*, *before*], according as, on behalf of, in comparison with, conformably to.
prŏ-ăvus, i, m. [pro+avus], a grandfather's or grandmother's father, a great-grandfather.
prŏbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [probus], to try, test, examine, approve of, prove.
prō-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3 v. a. [pro+do], to put, give or bring forth; to relate, proclaim; betray, abandon, surrender; disclose; hand down.
prŏ-fecto, adv. [pro+facto, abl. of factum], actually, truly, certainly, in good sooth.
prō-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. [pro+fero], to bring out or forth; produce, discover, make known; to cite.
prŏfessĭo, ōnis. f. [profiteor], a public acknowledgment, declaration.
prŏ-fĭciscor, fectus sum, fĭcisci, 3 v. dep. n. incho. [pro+facio], to set out, march, travel; proceed, originate, arise.
prŏ-fĭtĕor, fessus sum, fĭtēre, 2 v. dep. [pro+fateor], to declare publicly, avow, acknowledge; *profiteri nomen*, to give in one's name.

prōflīgātus, a, um, p. of profligo, cast down, wretched, miserable; dissolute, abandoned.
prŏpe, adv. comp. propius, super, proxime, near by, nigh, close, almost.
prō-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3 v. a. [pro+pono], to put, place, lay, expose to view; publish, declare, offer, propose.
propter, adv. and prep. [prope], adv. near, hard by; prep. c. acc. near, hard by, on account of, by reason of, from, for, because.
proptĕrĕā, adv. [propter+is], therefore, for that cause, on that account.
prōvincĭa, ae, f. [perh. *provinco*], a province; office, duty.
prŏximus, a, um, adj. superl. of propior, nearest, next, last, ensuing.
pūblĭcus, a, um, adj. [populus], of the people, public, common.
pŭdor, ōris, m. [pudeo], shame, modesty, decency, good manners; ignominy.
pŭer, ĕri, m. or f. [akin to Sanscr. *putra, to nourish*], a boy, girl, child.
pŭĕrīlis, e, adj. [puer], boyish, childish, youthful.
pŭĕrĭtĭa, ae, f. [id], boyhood, childhood, youth.
pugna, ae, f. [root PUG, *whence pugno*], a fight, battle, contest.
pŭgno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. n. [id], to fight, engage, contend; oppose.
puto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [putus], to clean, cleanse; trim, prune or lop; to clear up, arrange; reckon, count, consider, suppose, suspect.

Q

quaero, sīvi or sĭi, situm, rĕre, 3 v. a., to seek, to meditate, procure, demand, ask.
quaeso, īvi or ĭi, no sup, ĕre, 3 v. a. [old form for *quaero*], to beg, pray, entreat, beseech.
quaestĭo, ōnis, f. [quaero], a seeking, an investigation, legal inquiry, matter, question.
quaestor, ōris, m. [quaero], a quaestor.
quam [adverbial acc. of qui], in what manner, how, as much as, otherwise than, as.
quam-dĭu, adv. [quam+diu], how long, as long as, until, during.
quantus, a, um, adj. [quam], how great, how much; quantus - - - tantus, as great - - - as; quanto opere, with what care, how greatly.

quā-re, adv. [quae+res], by which means, whereby; wherefore, why.
quasi, adv. as if, just as, as it were; about, nearly; quasi - - - quasi, partly - - - partly.
quĕm-ad-mŏdum, adv. [qui+ad+modus], after the manner in which; as, just as, how.
qui, quae, quod, relative and adjective pronoun, who, which, what.
quĭa, conj. [old acc. pl. from *qui*], because; *quia enim*, because forsooth.
quia-nam or quanam, why? wherefore?
quī-dam, quae-dam, quod-dam, and subst. **quid-dam,** pron. indef., a certain one, somebody, something.
quĭdem, adv., alone, indeed, at least, certainly, in truth.
quis, quae, quid, interr. and indef. pron. who? which? what? si quis, if any one; ne quis, that no one. Quid or quod, acc. of specification, why? wherefore? how?
quis-pĭam, quae-pĭam, quod-pĭam, and subst. **quid-piam or quippiam,** pron. indef., any, some, any one.
quis-quam, quae-quam, quid-quam, pron. indef. [quis+quam], any one, any thing.
quis-que, quae-que, quod-que, and as subst. **quicque** and **quidque,** pron. indef., each, every, each person, every one, each thing, everything.
quis-quis, quod-quod, or **quicquid, quidquid,** pron. indef., whatever, whatsoever; as subs. quis quis, whoever, every one, each one, all who; pl. qui qui.
quŏ-ad, adv., as long as, till, until; how far, as far as.
quŏn-ĭam, conj. [quum+jam], since now, since then, since, seeing that, because, whereas.
quŏque, conj., also, too.
quŏtīdĭānus, a, um, adj. [quotidie], every day, daily; usual, ordinary, common.
quŏtī-dĭe, adv. [quot+dies], how often, how many times, as often as.
quŏtĭes, adv. [quot], how often, how many times, as often as.

R

rătĭo, ōnis, f. [reor], a reckoning, account, calculation; matter, affair, reason, theory, doctrine, argumentation.
rĕcens, ntis, adj., fresh, young.
rĕ-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, ĕre, 3 v. a. [re+capio], to get back, retake, recover; admit, assume, promise, warrant.
rĕ-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, cŏlĕre, 3 v. a. [re+colo], to till or cultivate again; resume, reflect, consider, practise.

rĕ-cordor, ātus sum, āri, 1 v. dep. a. and n. [re+cor], to think over, call to mind, remember.
rĕ-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3 v. a. [re+facio], to make again, renew, repair, restore, invigorate, refresh, recruit.
rĕgĭo, ōnis, f. [rego], a direction; territory, region, district.
rēgĭus, a, um, adj. [rex], of a king, royal, regal, kingly.
rē-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3 v. a. [re+jacio], to throw back, drive back, repel, reject, scorn, disdain, refuse.
rĕ-laxo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [re+laxo], to stretch out, unloose; ease, lighten, release, relieve, enliven, cheer up.
rĕ-lĭgĭo, ōnis, f. [re+*lig, to bind, that which binds*], reverence for God, religion, religious scruples, sanctity.
rĕ-linquo, līqui, lictum, linquĕre, 3 v. a. [re+linquo], to leave behind; neglect, forsake, desert, give up.
rĕ-pĕto, īvi or ĭi, ītum, ĕre, 3 v. a. [re+peto], to fall upon, prosecute; seek again, resume, renew; demand or seek back, reclaim.
rĕ-prĕhendo, di, sum, ĕre, 3 v. a. [re+prehendo], to hold back, hold fast, censure, rebuke.
rĕpŭdĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [repudium], to cast off, reject, refuse, scorn.
rĕ-quĭes, ētis or ēi, f. [re+quies], after rest, *i.e.* repose, relaxation, respite.
re-quīro, sīvi or sĭi, sītum, rĕre, 3 v. a. [re+quaero], to seek again, to inquire after, ask for.
rēs, rēi, f. [akin to *ῥῆμα, that which is spoken*], a thing, matter, object, event; reality, fact; effects, substance; benefit, profit; lawsuit.
rĕ-signo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [re+signo], to unseal, open; cancel, destroy, invalidate, resign.
rē-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum, ĭcĕre, 3 v. n. and a. [re+specio], to look back; to look back upon, look at, regard, consider.
rē-spondĕo, di, sum, dēre, 2 v. a. [re+spondeo], to promise a thing in return; answer, give advice, agree with; to yield.
respublica, ae, f. [res+publica], the common weal, commonwealth, the republic.
rĕ-tardo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. and n. [re+tardo], to keep back, hinder, delay, detain.
rĕus, i, m. [res], a party to an *action* [*res*], party accused, defendant, prisoner.
rĕ-vinco, vīci, victum, vincĕre, 3 v. a. [re+vinco], to conquer; refute, disprove.
rĕ-vŏco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [re+voco], to call back, withhold, retract, revoke, summon anew.
Rhegini, orum, m. [sc. cives], the inhabitants of Rhegium, a town of Italy, on the Sicilian Straits.
rīdĭcŭlus, a, um, adj. [rideo], laughable, facetious, absurd; ridiculum est, with subjective clause.

Rōma, ae, f. [Ῥώμη, strength], the city of Rome.
Rōmanus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Rome; as subst., a Roman.
Roscĭus, i, m., Q. Roscius, a very celebrated actor from Lanuvium.
Rŭdīnus, a, um, adj. of Rudiae, a town in Calabria, Rudian, an appellation of Ennius.
rustĭcor, ātus sum, āri, 1 v. dep. n. [rus], to be a rustic, live in the country, rusticate.
rustĭcus, a, um, adj. [rus], rural, rustic, of the country.

S

saepe, adv. [saepis], often, oft, oftentimes, frequently.
Sălămīnĭus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Island of Salamis; as subst. **Sălămīnĭi, orum,** m., the inhabitants of Salamis.
sălus, ūtis, f. [salvus], sound, whole, safety, deliverance, help.
sanctus, a, um, p. of sancio, rendered sacred, sacred, inviolable, august, divine, pure, holy.
sāne, adv. [sanus], soundly, soberly; well, indeed, forsooth, certainly.
săpĭens, entis, p. of sapio, wise, knowing, discreet, judicious; as subst. **Sapiens, entis,** m. [sc. homo], a sensible, discreet, shrewd, knowing person.
sătis, adv., enough, sufficiently; sufficient; comp. satius, better, more satisfying.
saxum, i, n., saxus, i. m., a large, rough stone, rock.
scēnĭcus, a, um, adj. [= σκηνικός, *of or belonging to the stage*], dramatic, theatrical, scenic; *sceneci artifices*, stage actors, players.
scī-licet, adv. [contr. fr. scire, licet], it is permitted to know; it is evident, clear, manifest; of course, to be sure; namely.
scĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, īre, 4 v. a. [Sanscr. *ki, to know*], to know, perceive, understand.
Scīpio, ōnis, m. [scipio, a staff], the family name of the gens Cornelia.
scrībo, psi, ptum, bĕre, 3 v. a. [akin to γράφω], to engrave, write, describe.
scriptor, ōris, m. [scribo], a writer, scribe; author, composer, writer.
sĕcundus, a, um, adj. [sequor], following, the next, second; favourable, fair; propitious.
sĕd, conj. [root *se, apart*], but, yet, cf. etiam.

sēdes, is, f. [Sanscr. SAD, to sit], seat, habitation, abode, residence.
sēdŭlĭtas, ātis, f. [sedulus], assiduity, application, zeal, earnestness,
sē-grego, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [se+grex], to separate from the flock; separate, remove, divide.
semper, adv. [akin to *semel*], ever, always, for ever.
sempĭternus, a, um, adj. [semper; like hesternus and aeternus, from heri and aevum], everlasting, perpetual.
sĕnectus, ūtis, f., old age, extreme age.
senex, sĕnis, adj. [seneo], old, aged, advanced in years; comp. senior, super. *maximus natu.*
sensus, ūs, m. [sentio], perception, sensation, feeling, sense, emotion, reason.
sententĭa, ae, f. [for sentientia, fr. sentio], opinion, sentiment, decision, vote.
sĕpulcrum, i, n. [sepelio], a burial-place, grave, tomb.
sermo, ōnis, m. [akin to Sanscr. root *swar, to sound*], talk, conversation, discourse, report, rumour, diction.
servo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [sibilated from ἐρ-ύω], to save, deliver, protect, watch, observe.
sĕvērus, a, um, adj. [akin to *Sanscr.* root *sev, to worship*], serious, austere, severe.
sexāginta, num. adj. [sibilated fr. ἑξήκοντα], sixty.
si, conj. [sibilated fr. εἰ], if, and if, but if, whether.
sīc, adv,, in this manner, so, thus, such.
Sicilia, ae, f. Sicily.
Sigēum, i, n., a promontory and town in Troas, where Achilles was buried.
Silvānus, i, m. [silva], a Roman proper name.
simplĭcĭter, adv. [simplex], simply, plainly, directly, honestly.
sĭmul, adv. [akin to *similis*], together, at once, same time, as soon as.
sĭmŭlăcrum, i, n. [simulo], a likeness, image, form, phantom.
sĭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [similis], to imitate, copy, represent; pretend, counterfeit.
sĭ-ne, praep. c. Abl. [cf. sed], without.
singŭlāris, e, adj. [singuli], one by one, alone, remarkable.
sĭtus, a, um, p. of sino, placed, lying; situm est in aliquo, to rest with, depend upon, some one, or something.
sīve, conj. [si+ve], or, if, whether; sive or seu - - - sive, whether - - - or.
Smyrnaei, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Smyrna, a town of Ionia.
sōlātĭum, ĭi, n. [solor], a soothing, consolation, solace.
sŏlĕo, itus sum, ēre, 2 v. n., to use, be wont, be accustomed.

sōlĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. [solus], loneliness; desert, wilderness, fastness.
sōlus, a, um, adj., alone, solitary, single.
somnus, i, m. [akin to Sanscr. *svapna, to sleep*], sleep.
sŏno, ŭi, ĭtum, āre, 1 v. n. and a. [akin to Sanscr. root *svan, to make a noise*], to sound, resound; utter, speak; extol.
spārgo, si, sum, gĕre, 3 v. a. [akin to *σπέιρω, to sow or scatter*], to scatter, cast, strew, hurl, sprinkle.
spătĭum, ĭi, n. [pateo, *to lie open*], room, space; distance, interval, time.
spēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [akin to Sanscr. root *sprih, to long for*], to hope, trust, expect, promise one's self.
spes, spĕi, f. [same root as *spero*], hope, expectation.
spirĭtus, ūs, m. [spiro], breath, breeze, life, energy, courage.
stătim, adv. [sto], steadily; straightway, instantly.
stătŭa, ae, f. [statuo], an image, statue.
stĭmŭlus, i, m. [akin to *στίζω,* to prick], a goad, spur, incitement, stimulus.
strĕpĭtus, ūs, m. [strepo], crashing, clanking, noise, din.
stŭdĭōse, adv. [studiosus], eagerly, anxiously, carefully, zealously.
stŭdĭum, ĭi, n. [studeo], assiduity, endeavour, study; application, pursuit.
suādeo, si, sum, dēre, 2 v. n. and a., to advise, recommend, exhort, support.
sub, praep. c. Abl. and Acc. [sibilated and apocopated fr. ὑπὸ], Abl. under, below, underneath, at, by, near, within, during; with *acc.* under, beneath, close to, up to, just after, towards, about.
sub-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3 v. a. [sub+jacio], to throw, lay, place or bring under; to counterfeit, impute; subject, annex; propose.
suc-censĕo, sŭi, sum, sēre, 2 v. n. and a. [sub+censeo], to be angry, irritated, enraged.
sui, sibi, se or sese, pron. reflexive [akin to Sanscr. *sva, one's own self*], of himself, herself, itself.
Sulla, ae, a cognomen in the gens Cornelia.
sum, fui, esse [akin to Sanscr. *bhu, to be*], to be, exist, live, stay; summus, cf. superus.
sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, sūmĕre, 3 v. a. [sub+emo], to take, lay hold of, assume, choose, use.
sŭpĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. n. and a. [super], to go over, to have the upper hand, to exceed, to surpass, outdo; overcome, subdue.
sŭpĕrus, a, um, adj. [super], that is above, upper; comp. superior, us, higher, former; superl. supremus, a, um, highest, loftiest.

suppĕdĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. intens. n. and a., to be fully supplied, to abound. Active, to furnish, give, afford.
sup-pĕto, īvi or ĭi, ītum, ĕre, 3 v. n. [sub+peto], to be at hand or in store, to suffice, be equal to.
suscĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3 v. a. [sub+capio], catch up, hold up, support, sustain, undertake.
sŭus, a, um, pron. poss. [sui], his own, her own, its own.

T

tăbŭla ae, f. [prob. akin to ταμ– root of τέμνω, *to cut*], a board; a writing-tablet, a painting; tabulae publicae, public records.
tăbŭlārĭum, ii, [tabula], archives.
tăcĕo, cŭi, cĭtum, cēre, 2 v. n. and a., to be silent, not to speak of, pass over in silence.
tam, adv. [prob. an acc. form from the same root as *talis*], so far, in so far, so, very; non tam - - - quam, not so much - - - as.
tămen, adv., nevertheless, yet, however.
tăn-dem, adv. [tan+dem], after so long, at length, at last; interrog., pray, now then?
tăntŏpere, cf. tantus.
tantummodo, cf. tantus.
tantus, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscr. *tâvant, so much*] so great; in Abl. with opere, so greatly; neut. tantum, so much, with modo, only, merely; tanto, by so much.
Tarentini, ōrum, m. [sc. cives], the Tarentines, the inhabitants of Tarentum, a town of Lower Italy [now Taranto].
tēlum, i, n [tendo], a missile, spear, javelin, weapon.
tempestīvus, a, um, adj. [tempestas], timely, seasonably, opportune, fitting.
tempus, ŏris, n. [ταμ, root of τέμνω], a portion of time; time, proper period, opportunity. Pl., the times, circumstances. Ex tempore, instantaneously, forthwith, on the spur of the moment.
tĕnĕbrae, ārum, f. [akin to Sanscr. *tamas, darkness*], darkness (stronger than *obscuritas* and weaker than *caligo*]; darkness of night, night; a gloomy place, lurking place.
Tĕnĕdos, i, f., Tenedos, an island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Troas.
tĕnĕo, tĕnŭi, tĕntum, tĕnēre, 2 v. a. and n. [akin to tendo], to hold, keep; occupy, to know, comprehend; preserve, maintain.
tĕner, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [akin to *tero, to rub*], soft, delicate, thin; young, tender, youthful.

termĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [terminus], to bound, limit, define; finish.
terra, ae, f., the earth, land, soil; region, tract.
testāmentum, i, n. [testor], a will; testament.
testĭmōnium, ĭi, n. [testor], witness, evidence; proof.
Thĕmistŏcles, is or i, m., Themistocles, a celebrated Athenian commander.
Thĕŏphănes, is, m., an historian of Mitylene.
tŏgātus, a, um, adj. [toga], wearing the toga. Togatus, i. m., a Roman citizen.
tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, tollĕre, 3 v. a. [akin to τλάω, to endure], to lift or take up, to sustain, to tolerate.
tŏt, num. adj. indecl., so many.
tŏtĭes, num. adv. [tot], so often, so many times, as often, as many times.
tōtus, a, um, adj. [Sanscr. root TU, to increase], all, the whole, total.
tracto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. intens. [traho], to drag, tug; handle, touch, get ready.
trăho, xi, ctum, hĕre, 3 v. a., to draw, drag; draw together, contract; acquire, to carry off, plunder; to weigh, consider; to refer, ascribe; divert.
tranquillĭtas, ātis, f. [tranquillus], quietness, stillness; serenity, tranquillity.
tranquillus, a, um, adj. quiet, calm, still, serene, peaceful.
trĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3 v. a. [perh. tribus], to assign, impart; grant, give, bestow, concede.
triumphus, i, m. [θρίαμβος, *a hymn to Bacchus*], a triumphal procession, triumph, victory.
trŏpaeum, i, n. = τροπαιον, a sign and memorial of victory, trophy; mark, sign, monument.
tum, adv. [prob. *same root as tam and talis*], then, at that time; furthermore, besides; tum - - - quum, first - - - then, both - - - and.
tŭmŭlus, i, m. [tumeo], a mound; a sepulchral mound, barrow.
tunc, adv., then, at that time.

U

ŭbī, adv., in which place, where. Ubiubi, wherever. Of time, when, as soon as. Of things, used instead of the relative pronoun, in which, by which, wherewith.
ultimus a, um, adj. [super. of ulter], the farthest, most remote, the last, latest, utmost, extreme.
ūnī-versus, a, um, adj. [unus + verto], all together, whole, entire, collective, universal.

unquam or umquam, adv., of time [contr. from unum + quam], at any time, ever.
ūnus, a, um, [akin to Gr. ἕν, *one*], one, alone, single, some one.
urbs, is, f. [*urvo, to plough around*], a city, walled town; metropolis.
us-que, adv., right on, constantly; as long or as far as; hitherto, until.
ŭt or ŭti, adv. and conj. [akin to *qui*], adv., in what manner, at; ut - - - ita, as - - - so; ut est, as it is; since, as when, as soon as; conj., as that, so that, that, in order that.
ūtor, ūsus sum, ūti, 3 v. dep., to use, make use of, enjoy, practise, to be familiar or intimate with, to associate with.

V

vălĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2 v. n., to be strong; to have strength, power; to prevail, to possess influence, weight; to be well or in good health.
vallo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [vallum], to surround with a rampart and palisade, to intrench; to fortify, protect.
vărĭĕtas, ātis, f. [varius], difference, diversity, variety.
vĕhĕmens, entis, adj. [*ve* not and *mens mind*], unreasonable, violent, very eager, impetuous; forcible, powerful.
vĕhĕmenter, adv. [vehemens], eagerly, impetuously, violently; strongly, forcibly, very much; comp. vehementius; super. vehementissime.
vĕl, conj. [akin to volo], or, even; vel - - - vel, either - - - or.
vendo, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3 v. a. [contr. fr. *venum and do*], to sell, vend.
vĕnĭa, ae, f. [fr. same root as veneror], favour, indulgence, kindness, forbearance, forgiveness, pardon, remission.
vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4 v. a. [akin to Gr. *βαίνω*, to go or come, come to.
vĕnustas, ātis, f. [Venus], beauty, charm; gracefulness, elegance, attractiveness.
verbum, i, n. [akin to *ῥῆμα*], a word; discourse, remark.
vere, adv. [verus], truly, really, in fact, rightly.
verō, adv. [verus], in truth, certainly; truly, just so; but, yet, however, though.
verso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. intens. [verto], to turn much or often. Pass. in reflexive force, to turn one's self about, to dwell, live, remain; to ponder, meditate, be engaged in.
versus, ūs, m. [verto], a turning; a line, row; a verse.
vērum, adv. [verus], truly, just so, but in truth; notwithstanding.

verum-tămen, but yet; however. Non modo - - - verum etiam, not only - - - but also; but, yet still.
vester, tra, trum, pron. poss. [nos], your, yours.
vĕtus, ĕris, old, aged.
vĕtustas, ātis, f. [vetus], old age, age; antiquity, long duration, great age.
vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, vĭdēre, 2 v. a. and n. [akin to Sanscr. *vid, to perceive*], to see, perceive, consider, care for; see to, to provide. Pass. to seem, appear. Impers. videtur, it seems.
vĭgĭlĭa, ae, f. [vigilio], wakefulness; watching, guard; watchfulness, vigilance; the watch.
vincŭlum, i, n. [vinco], a band, fetter, bond.
vir, viri, m. [akin to Sanscr. vîra, *a hero*], a man, man of courage, a hero.
virtus, ūtis, f. [vir], manliness, manhood, vigour, courage, goodness, worth; virtue, moral perfection, valour, bravery.
vīs, acc. vim, abl. vi, pl. vires, ium, f. [akin to *vir*], strength, power, force, violence; number, abundance; pl. military forces, strength.
vīta, ae, f. [vivo], life; support, subsistence; course of life, career.
vīvo, vixi, vĭctum, vīvĕre, 3 v. n. [akin to Sanscr. JIV, *to live*], to live, be alive; to support, sustain; reside, dwell.
vīvus, a, um, adj. [vivo], alive, living.
vŏlo, vŏlŭi, velle, v. a. [akin to *Sanscr.* VRI, *to choose*], to will, wish, intend, purpose, think; maintain.
voluntas, ātis, f. [volo], will, wish, desire; of one's own choice or will, voluntarily; goodwill, favour, affection; meaning, sense.
vŏluptas, ātis, f. [volupe, fr. *volo*], satisfaction, enjoyment, pleasure, delight.
vox, ōcis, f. [akin to voco], a voice, sound, cry, call; saying, remark, sentence, maxim; speech, language; power or liberty of speech.